The New-York Times.

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THE ADVANCE AGAINST RICHMOND

Commodore Goldsborough with a Formidable Fleet Gone up the James River.

A Great Number of Rebel Batteries Deserted.

The Ordnance Being Secured by Our Forces.

The River Entirely Clear to Fort Darling.

The Means Taken to Reduce that Work.

Mortars and Other Appliances to be Brought into Service.

The Situation of Affairs on the Peninsula.

OPERATIONS ON THE JAMES RIVER.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 19.

At the time of the preparation of this dispatch no official dispatch had been received regarding Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH's expedition up the James River, but the following statement, gleaned from the *Evening Star* and other sources, it is believed embrace the material facts:

Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH was accompanied by the steam frigate *Susquehanna*, and the gunboats *Dacotah*, *Maritanza* and *Wachusett*, and the tug *Zouave*, the latter mounted with a single gun. He found the first rebel battery at Day's Point deserted.

The rebel flag was still flying over the battery at Hardy's Point, fifteen miles above Newport's News Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, on arriving within range, at once shelled it, and on receiving no response, after duly reconnoitering, landed a force of marines, who found it deserted, and most of its guns dismounted. Through a solitary inhabitant picked up there, he ascertained that on the previous Wednesday night its late garrison of four hundred rebels evacuated it.

He then proceeded up the river, finding all the many rebel batteries between Hardy's Point, Fort Huger and Jamestown, deserted, with their guns mostly dismounted and rendered temporarily useless. He took means of securing all the ordnance thus left by the rebels.

Near Jamestown he met the division of his squadron that had previously gone up the river, under Commander JOHN RODGERS, and learned the history of the day before at Fort Darling, and also of the bursting of the *Naugatuck's* large gun, and the evacuation by the rebels of all their fortifications and batteries below Fort Darling, supposed to have taken place on the previous Wednesday night.

When last heard from, on Friday, Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH was continuing his progress with most of his squadron up the river above Jamestown, securing the ordnance, &c., abandoned by the rebels as he progressed. The general evacuation of the works below Fort Darling has doubtless *enabled Commodore* GOLDSBOROUGH *to get within range of Fort Darling certain mortarboats and other vessels likely to be able to act effectively against that work*, as well as the supply vessels necessary to make any future naval attack upon it effective.

The James River and its banks are now clear of rebel vessels and soldiers in arms, up to a point eight miles from Richmond.

It seems the *Monitor* and *Galena* were the only vessels of the squadron able to run past all the rebel lower fortifications on Day's Point, and at Hardy's Bluff, fifteen miles only above Newport's News, and all the way up to Fort Darling, eight miles below Richmond, where they found the channel effectually blocked, as stated in a previous dispatch. On arriving in range of the guns of Fort Darling, situated upon an elevation two hundred feet above the water-surface, the further progress of the two iron-clads was therefore prevented, and that of the remainder of the fleet stopped at points below. The heavy guns of the fort were so depressed in their range as to play most effectively upon the two gunboats. Of twenty-eight shots that struck the *Galena*, eighteen penetrated her armor. *Not one of those striking the Monitor, however, did her any damage whatever*, all glancing off. It seems the armor of the *Galena* was not designed to resist heavy shot of the description fired at her from the fort, at so great an angle of elevation. Thus is the fact that her armor proved inefficient on this occasion accounted for.

On Friday last the two iron-clad gunboats returned down the river. The *Galena*, though pierced eighteen times, was not materially injured, and with the *Monitor* and all her original consorts doubtless on Saturday followed Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH and the other portion of the squadron up the river.

THE NAVAL FIGHT BELOW RICHMOND.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 19.

The *Bulletin* contains the following additional from Fortress Monroe:

The repulse of the gunboats is generally regarded as a very serious affair. On the *Naugatuck*, 17 were reported killed by the explosion of the gun. The boat made a useless fight and was withdrawn. The *Galena* was riddled with shot, and the loss is supposed to be heavy. The *Monitor* was struck repeatedly, but is said to be uninjured.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* writes as follows:

"Affairs are quiet at Norfolk. There have been several attempts lately to assassinate Union soldiers. Yesterday an affair occurred causing some uneasiness. Col. BROWN, of the Twentieth Indiana, stationed at Portsmouth, went out of town in the morning to take a ride. Soon afterward his horse came into town wounded, without his rider. It is feared the Colonel is killed or captured."

THE SITUATION IN VIRGINIA.

THE OPPOSING ARMIES.

ESTIMATED STRENGTH OF THE REBEL FORCE.

THE CONFEDERATES FORTIFYING RICHMOND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEAR ROPER'S CHURCH, VA., Monday, May 12, 1862.

No marching orders came this morning, and the pause in the movement of the army gives opportunity for a more thorough review of the situation in Virginia than time would allow when I wrote last night. What effect a defeat of BEAUREGARD at the West might have upon matters here cannot be certainly determined; but viewing them as they are, there is great significance in the assertion, with which McCLELLAN accompanies his dispatch from Williamsburgh, that there were other battles between him and Richmond. While the multitude are apparently jumping to the conclusion that Yorktown and Williamsburgh have opened the road to the rebel capital, our Generals are pausing after their victory to consider what is before them, that moving cautiously, they may move surely to the success which the army and the country alike believe is to attend their advance. It is well that we should imitate their prudence, and taking counsel from past experience, avoid the error of underrating our enemy and despising the difficulties which tax our efforts.

The army before us is undoubtedly much demoralized. Had we not direct evidence of this we could hardly suppose it to be otherwise after the experience they have had of disappointment and defeat. But their leaders are desperate, determined and able, and, making full allowance for dissatisfaction, there are still elements of strength in their army which should not be overlooked. The very extremity of their situation may induce the rebel Generals to bring the contest to an issue before demoralization shall still further weaken them, and the control we are obtaining of their sources of supply must tend to increase this determination. Still, it is not altogether certain that they may not abandon Richmond and fall further back. Indeed, it is not unlikely that the question whether they will do so or not is yet an open one with them, depending much upon the result of movements elsewhere, and the course Gen. McCLELLAN shall take here. Williamsburgh has shown us how closely the rebels are watching to take advantage of any circumstance in their favor; and while following up his expressed determination to "crowd them to the wall," the General Commanding shows a disposition to avoid exposing himself by undue impetuosity.

This is necessary; for though we have greatly the advantage of the enemy in artillery, and long range small'arms, they are able to meet us here with a force outnumbering our own—a fact which I should not have ventured to mention, had not Mr. STANTON seen fit to publish Gen. McCLELLAN's statement to that effect.

At a moderate estimate, the Confederates had at Yorktown eighty or ninety thousand men. These have retreated beyond the Chickahominy; and, so far as can be ascertained, are now occupying the region lying between that river and the James, ready to concentrate upon Richmond, where is a reserve of some 10,000 men to increase their force to about 100,000. To these are now to be added the 15,000 falling back from Norfolk; JACKSON is credited with ten or fifteen thousand; twenty thousand have been in the neighborhood of Gordonsville, under GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, and HOLMES and WHITING are reported on the Rappahannock with 40,000 more. A portion of these forces may be already with the army from Yorktown, and I hear of Gen. WHITING having been in the engagement at Williamsburgh. But it is probable that the rebels have upward of 175,000 men now in Virginia; so located, that with their control of the railroads, they can concentrate them in less than a day upon Richmond.

To oppose this force, we have McCLELLAN's army, now moving toward Richmond, on a line parallel with the Chickahominy, on the north of that stream; the rebels being opposite him, on the south. This force is, at the time I write, with its main body, forty miles from Richmond—the advance being to-day reported at Bottom's Ridge, fifteen miles from the city. Then we have McDOWELL at, or near Fredericksburgh, sixty miles to the northward; BANKS at Staunton, one hundred and ten miles to the northwest; and BURNSIDE moving up from Suffolk, seventy or eighty miles to the southeast. Before each of these detached commands the rebels have forces holding them in check, and ready to withdraw at the proper moment upon Richmond to meet McCLELLAN—destroying as they go the railroads and bridges behind them, and leaving the three other Generals to make such progress as they can toward a junction with the main army here.

As Mr. STANTON assumes the direction of military movements, he can doubtless tell what arrangements have been made for bringing these forces on in time to assist McCLELLAN, should the emergency require it. Not being possessed of his secret, I shall not undertake to guess, lest I might indiscreetly publish it. But it is only just that it should be borne in mind that Gen. McCLELLAN no longer has such control of these several detachments as will enable him to secure their unity of action. Each is an independent corps, responsible directly to the War Department, and acting under the orders of the Secretary. With what has been done upon this Peninsula, and what is yet to come, Gen. McCLELLAN is to be accredited, but beyond that, not. A little consideration will show that his situation is even now one tasking the best efforts of generalship. He needs to be cautious and wary, and the country should be prepared to await his movements—counseling no haste, giving expression to no unthinking clamors of impatience. Results may follow speedily; they may be delayed. Let us be prepared for either. The campaign in Virginia draws near its close. For months it was for the defence of our own Capital; now it is for the possession of that of the rebels. Here is progress; let it prophesy for the future.

The Confederates are reported to have been actively engaged strengthening their defences in front of Richmond for some weeks past, commencing the work ten days or a fortnight before evacuating Yorktown. Their fortifications extend from within half a mile of Richmond to a point on the Chickahominy, fifteen miles from the city. The land in that vicinity is undulating, except about the river, where it is low and boggy, compelling the use of bridges of considerable length to cross the stream, which is no size in itself. It is believed that political considerations will induce them to oppose to the last our entry into Richmond, though a point further away from the water courses would give them a much stronger position, when they would have nothing to fear from our gunboats. The destruction of the *Merrimac* and our possession of James River will not lessen their dread of these, and for this reason some are inclined to believe that they will evacuate Virginia. But such a course would in itself be equivalent to a defeat. The Virginians have already had too much of this way to fight very desperately for anything but their native soil, and it would be hard to keep them in the rebel army with their State once fairly in the possession of our Government.

A prisoner brought to Gen. CASEY, yesterday, reports that the Colonel of the Mississippi regiment to which he belongs counseled the men to lay down their arms and disband, but they refused, declaring that it should never be said that the Yankees whipped them. One—an Irishman—who came in to-day, is stubborn in his treason, declaring that had he his liberty, he should resume his place in the Confederate ranks. Such boldness is not general—many of the rebels pleading for leniency, on the ground that they have been impressed into the service. Their assertions on this point are to be taken with great reserve.

A Court of High Commission is now sitting at headquarters to consider charges of various degrees of offence, in the way of pilfering, brought against different persons, among whom are over fifty commissioned officers, from the commander of a corps downward. Some of the offences are of a nature heretofore passed by without notice, and great dissatisfaction is expressed at the tender care taken of rebel property. But for the preservation of the army from demoralization, not less than to prevent outrage, it is determined to hold all who violate the army regulations on this point to a strict accountability. But care needs to be taken that rebels do not receive more consideration than our own officers and men, who are enduring much and sacrificing much in the good cause. PIERREPONT.

THE ADVANCE.

A RECONNOISSANCE AND A SKIRMISH—AN AGREEABLE MISTAKE—IMPORTANT ARREST.

WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF RICHMOND, Friday, May 16.

Yesterday three companies of the Sixth United States Cavalry, under command of Capt. LOWELL, reconnoitered the country for a distance of three miles beyond Macon's farm—at present their camp-ground. The rebel pickets were driven in, and the position of the enemy was discovered. Towards evening a slight skirmish occurred, during which the rebels brought to the front two pieces of artillery. They fired six rounds of shell, but without doing any injury to our men. A portion of the Second Rhode Island Regiment was then ordered up to act in conjunction with the cavalry, when the rebels withdrew to join their main force.

Lieut. WHITSIDE, of Company I, Sixth Cavalry, dashed into the woods with sixteen men, and put to flight a whole squadron of the enemy's cavalry. They scampered off in the most hasty manner, yelling at the top of their voices "The Yankees," "The Yankees." Lieut. WHITSIDE returned with one prisoner and two horses. On the way home a messenger was intercepted, who stated that he had been sent by Capt. ORR, of the Third Virginia Cavalry, who were located on our right, to inform Gen. STUART that our force was advancing, and ask for permission to retire to a safer position. Gen. STUART's headquarters were at St. Peter's Church, two and a half miles in a Southwest direction from Macon's Hill.

When Lieut. WHITSIDE was approaching a house, which a few minutes previous had been occupied by rebel troops, he was met by a contraband carrying a large basket, who anxiously inquired for some officer in the Fourth Virginia Cavalry. The contraband was promptly informed that the parties he sought were some distance ahead, but the basket (which contained a profuse supply of delicate viands) would be properly disposed of if left in the keeping of a Union officer. The contraband manifested great surprise at this sudden turn of affairs, and, pointing to the house, said in substance that his mistress had carefully prepared the contents of the basket for Confederate soldiers, but, for his own part, he would much rather give them to Union officers. It is needless to add that the Lieutenant and his command did not want for edibles that night.

A matter of grave importance occurred last night in the arrest of Major WILLIAMS, of the Sixth Cavalry, by order of Gen. STONEMAN, upon several charges, the chief of which are said to be, passing over to the enemy's lines, holding verbal and written communication with the enemy, and neglecting his command. It is stated that a strict watch has been kept upon his proceedings since the battle at Williamsburgh. He was arrested near the picket line by an officer of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, and taken into camp by a detail from the Sixth Cavalry. His tent was guarded during the night by four men, with orders to shoot him should he attempt to escape. It is said that several papers, containing valuable information in reference to our army, signed by Major WILLIAMS and addressed to Gen. STEWART, were found upon the person of a prisoner brought in yesterday. Major WILLIAMS was taken to Gen. McCLELLAN's headquarters this morning and his case investigated, but the result of the council has not yet transpired.

This morning it was discovered that the enemy's pickets had fallen back two miles, and that his main force had retired some distance to the rear. A contraband, who came in, stated that the rebel army had fallen back to the Chickohaminy River. Our picket line now includes St. Peter's Church on our left, and has been extended forward some distance on our right.

The Eighth Illinois Cavalry made a reconnoissance this morning as far as Black Creek. The enemy was not discovered in force. A bridge extending across the creek had been burnt by the rebels.

One of our gunboats ascended Pomunkey River a distance of six miles from the White House. Several houses were observed along the banks of the river. The sentiment of the people addressed appeared to be secession. One exception, however, may be made in favor of a family living about four miles from the White House. The family professed to be loyal to the Union, and exhibited many marks of kindness to our officers.

Gen. McCLELLAN passed up to Gen. STONEMAN's headquarters this afternoon, and was greeted by the troops whom he met with shouts and acclamations.

The headquarters of the army are to be permanently fixed at the White House. The mail boat arrives regularly every night and departs in the morning. The army supplies are brought to this point, and will continue to be brought here for some time, as the water is deep and a good landing has been secured. Forage and provisions can be easily transported in wagons to our advancing forces. WHIT.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Movements of the National Fleet on the Lower Mississippi.

THE CONFEDERATE MONEY IN MEMPHIS.

BEFORE CORINTH, Saturday, May 17.

The Macon *Telegraph* condemns in severe language the conduct of the rebel troops at Bridgeport, by which the most important gateway to our State was opened to the enemy, and the possession of all our rich mines of deposits of coal, iron and saltpetre placed in imminent danger. Martial law has been proclaimed over Charleston and for ten miles surrounding.

The Memphis *Appeal* says that the Government wants and must have all the tin on the roofs on all the common sheds in that city.

The Vicksburgh *Citizen* of the 9th inst., says: Firing was heard from the Federal fleet at Tunica yesterday. A large frigate, supposed to be the *Brooklyn*, passed Bayou Sara at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst., going down.

[Tunica is a small post village in the parish of West Feliciana, La., about fifty miles above Baton Rouge, and not far from the mouth of the Red River.]

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* has closed its doors and suspended publication for the present, on account of the approach of the National gunboats.

Col. VOSEN, commanding the post at Memphis, has published a special order by Gen. BEAUREGARD, requiring all ranks, persons and corporations, to take Confederate money at par, and all persons will distinctly understand that nothing in the least degree calculated to discredit the operations of the Government can be tolerated or treated as anything but disloyalty.

The Richmond correspondent of the *Appeal* mentions with great pain that a large amount of sick are confined in the hospitals at Richmond and its vicinity.

FROM GEN. WOOL'S DEPARTMENT.

The Occupation of Suffolk by Our Forces.

The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Found in Good Condition.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT OF AFFAIRS IN NORFOLK

SUFFOLK, Va., Sunday, May 18.

This place, seventeen miles from Norfolk by railroad, and twenty-five by the road, was occupied by the Union troops at 8 o'clock this morning. No rebel troops were found in the vicinity, and no opposition was made to the occupation of the city. Many of the inhabitants have left. Those remaining are very bitter in their feelings and expressions. It is reported that there is but one Union man in town. Others will be discovered in a day or two, of course. The place was evacuated by the enemy on Sunday last. All the troops from Norfolk passed through Suffolk on their way to Richmond. Suffolk is a beautiful town. The streets are wide, and beautifully shaded with trees.

Reconnoissances were made yesterday as far as Kempsville, (Gov. WISE's place,) by Col. DODGE. No prisoners were taken, and but little information obtained. The place was found almost deserted.

A flag of truce was sent out yesterday in the direction of Suffolk, to return a prisoner of State, released from Fort Warren.

The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad has been found in good condition to Suffolk, only a single bridge having been destroyed. The road will be repaired immediately, and rolling stock put in condition as soon as possible. A large quantity of copper bolting was found stored in the railroad storehouse yesterday, of which possession was taken.

NORFOLK, Sunday, May 18.

The city still continues very quiet, and the citizens admit that the state of affairs is much more satisfactory under the authority of the United States than under rebel rule for some months past. One by one stores are opening, but little business is done. Perhaps the real cause of delay is a scarcity of money, excepting Confederate notes, which are refused in many cases. It is possible that some suffering will be occasioned by the scarcity of money, as the Confederate notes are the only kind of currency many persons have. In case of any suffering from this cause, the City Government will probably be compelled to furnish assistance.

The inhabitants appear to be quite intelligent, and although now professing confidence in JEFF. DAVIS, will doubtless soon see their mistake.

Examination was made to-day of the condition of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad between Norfolk and Suffolk. A small steam engine started from Portsmouth this afternoon with a party of four, including Messrs. JAMES HAND, Road Master; ANDREW ANSWORTH, of the Quartermaster's Department, and ALEXANDER WORRALL, Government Railroad Engineer. All the moveable property of the road was carried off by the retreating army, otherwise everything was found in good condition, and not a rail displaced for sixteen miles. At a point about a mile this side of Suffolk we found the bridge over a small creek burned and still smoking. It is of about fifty feet span, and will be repaired by Tuesday night. Engines and cars will be brought to Norfolk, and put on the road within a few days. Meantime, platform cars, drawn by horses, will be used for transportation. It is understood that the bridge over the Blackwater was burned by the retreating army.

NORFOLK, Monday, May 19.

Several stores were opened this morning for the first time since the occupation of the city by the Union forces. When the embargo upon trade is removed, business will revive. Already the good effects of a change of armies is seen in the increased confidence. The most absurd and exaggerated rumors constantly circulate. Among the latest are the defeat of the National forces near Richmond, and the wounding of Gen. McCLELLAN, the recognition of the Confederate Government by England and France, and visit of the French and English Ministers to Richmond, the blowing up of the Pensacola Navy-yard, and a great victory over Gen. MILROY.

The Post-office was reopened here to-day by Col. TROTT, of the Post-office Department. No Postmaster has yet been selected.

A flag of truce which left Norfolk on Saturday morning with released prisoners from Fort Warren, returned yesterday afternoon, having passed the lines beyond our camp at Suffolk.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 19.

The correspondent of the TIMES with Gen. McDOWELL's army sends the following:

FALMOUTH, Monday, May 19.

A rebel officer, Capt. WORTHINGTON, reached here this afternoon, under flag of truce, bringing a letter from Gen. ANDERSON, in relation to the family of Hon. ROBERT E. SCOTT, who was murdered a few days since at Warrenton by Union soldiers.

C. H. W.

THE NEW MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, May 17.

Gen. BLUNT has issued marching orders to the New Mexican Expedition. It consists of the Kansas First, Second and Seventh, and the Wisconsin Twelfth and Thirteenth. It is commanded by Gen. R. B. MITCHELL, and is in every respect a splendid brigade.

It is said that Col. BARSTOW of the Wisconsin Third Cavalry, is to be made Provost-marshal General of the State of Kansas.

Congressional Election in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 19.

Returns official and unofficial of the special election in the Ninth District, for member of Congress to succeed Gen. LOGAN, give ISHAM G. HAYNIE 82 plurality.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Hunter's Order Repudiated by the President.

He Pronounces it Void and of No Effect.

The Policy of the Administration Reiterated.

Speech of Senator Sumner on the Confiscation Question.

A Bill to Reward the Captors of the Rebel Steamer Planter.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, There appears in the public prints what purports to be a proclamation of Major-Gen. HUNTER, in the words and figures following, to wit:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 11.—The three States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, comprising the Military Department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the said United States, it becomes a military necessity to declare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible. The persons in these three States, (Georgia, Florida and South Carolina,) heretofore held as slaves, are, therefore, declared forever free.

[Official,] DAVID HUNTER,
Major-General Commanding.
ED. W. SMITH, Acting Asst.-Adjt.-Gen.

And whereas, The same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding;

Therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, proclaim and declare, that the Government of the United States had no knowledge or belief of an intention on the part of Gen. HUNTER to issue such a proclamation, nor has it yet any authentic information that the document is genuine; and, further, that neither Gen. HUNTER, nor any other Commander or person, has been authorized by the Government of the United States to make proclamation declaring the slaves of any State free, and that the supposed proclamation now in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether void, so far as respects such declaration.

I further make known, that whether it be competent for me, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, to declare the slaves of any State or States free; and whether at any time, or in any case, it shall have become a necessity indispensable to the maintenance of the Government to exercise such supposed power, are questions which, under my responsibility, I reserve to myself, and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field. These are totally different questions from those of police regulations in armies and camps.

On the 6th day of March last, by a special message, I recommended to Congress, the adoption of a joint resolution, to be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of Slavery, giving to such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

The resolution, in the language above quoted, was adopted by large majorities in both branches of Congress, and now stands an authentic, definite and solemn proposal of the nation to the States, and people most immediately interested in the subject matter. To the people of these States I now earnestly appeal—I do not argue, I beseech you to make the arguments for yourselves. You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times. I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration of them, ranging, if it may be, far above personal and partisan politics. This proposal makes common cause for a common object, casting no reproaches upon any. It acts not the Pharisee. The change it contemplates would come gently as the dews of Heaven, not receding or wrecking anything. Will you not embrace it? So much good has not been done by one effort in all past time, as in the Providence of God it is now your high privilege to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you have neglected it.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
By the President, WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 19.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The universal topic is, of course, the President's proclamation denouncing and repudiating the unauthorized conduct of Maj.-Gen. HUNTER. It was understood, yesterday, that the President would wait till advised of the authenticity of the alleged proceeding of HUNTER. But to-day it was tooobvious that the mischief would be irreparable if immediate action were net taken, and hence the proclamation. The effect in Washington has been most happy and reassuring. The grand patriarchal spirit maifested yearning for the good of the whole nation, more than ever exalts the President in the confidence and love of the people and increases the sway he has over all extremes of political parties here represented.

It is no doubt true, as the *Tribune* states, that Secretary CHASE approves the proclamation of HUNTER, so summarily disposed of by the President. It does not follow that the Cabinet will dissolve on so small a point, though a rumor to that effect takes a short run almost every hour. Will HUNTER resign? If a sensitive soldier, Yes. If he is working for politicians, No. For the latter are striving hard here to save him from dismissal, or reprimand further than the President's proclamation already conveys.

RETURNED TO WASHINGTON.

Secretaries SEWARD and WELLES, and Attorney-General BATES, and their families, returned this morning after pleasantly going the rounds of the captured cities and forts in Virginia. The distinguished party visited Gen. McCLELLAN's army, accompanied the fleet up the James River, witnessed the taking of a battery, and participated in the cheering which greeted the running up of the Stars and Stripes in place of the rebel flag left flying by the panic-stricken Confederate. During the visit to Norfolk the party paid their respects to a solitary Irishman, who remained loyal throughout. They found him at his accustomed avocation, that of a shoemaker, and rewarded his devotion to his adopted country by words and acts of kindness. The trip was much enjoyed, and much respect was paid to the Secretaries at every point.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON CONFISCATIONS.

The debate in the Senate on the Confiscation bill to-day was exceedingly interesting, marked, however, by the utterance of revolutionary and agrarian sentiments that do little credit to that august body.

THE HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Beyond the passage of the Naval Appropriation bill, nothing of importance was done in the House today. No appropriation was made for the Philadelphia Navy-yard, though Mr. LEHMAN made an earnest appeal for the same. Mr. WEBSTER, of Maryland, urged the reëstablishment of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and Mr. CRISFIELD, of the same State, moved that the appropriation for that Institution be given to it as temporarily at Newport. Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, met the gentlemen with a powerful argument in favor of permanently fixing the Academy at Newport, and stated that he was not willing that the Institution should again be located in a State of doubtful loyalty.

THE COLLECTORSHIP OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The Senate Committee on Commerce gave Mr. LATHROP, the newly-appointed Collector for New-Orleans, a hearing to-day. His statement, however, in his own behalf, did not alter the unfavorable decision previously arrived at by the Committee. Mr. LATHROP requested an opportunity to have his name withdrawn, which was granted. The President will probably send in the name of CUTHBERT BULLITT to-morrow for the same position. Mr. BULLITT has been a merchant and resident of New-Orleans over twenty years, and left there last year because by reason of his loyalty he could live there no longer.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The Circuit Court to-day appointed three Commissioners for adjudication of cases arising under the Fugitive Slave law. Several arrests were made to-day. There seems to be concurrent jurisdiction claimed by the military authorities regarding the fugitives under their protection; therefore it cannot be said the law has free course.

A delegation of between three and four hundred planters from Prince George's County and slaveholding portions of Maryland, arrived here to-day. A sub-delegation, with the Maryland Congressman and members of the Legislature, waited upon the President to remonstrate against the refusal of the Military Governor to give up their slave property. They informed the President that unsuccessful efforts had been made on Saturday to recover a number of slaves, notwithstanding his—the President's—order to the Marshal to carry out the Fugitive Slave law. They had been informed that it was the intention of the authorities to return only the slaves of loyal men, and that the evidence of the negroes would be taken. They stated that upward of eight hundred had already escaped from Prince George's alone, and that at this rate the whole State would soon be depopulated of this class of persons. The President informed the delegation that he would take the matter into immediate consideration. This question has now become more fruitful of discussion here than that of the progress of the war, and to prevent unnecessary agitation the President will doubtless give to Gen. WADSWORTH and Marshal LAMON positive instructions to-morrow. So far the civil and military authorities have worked together harmoniously, each of the two gentlemen named referring the matter to the President. Pending the President's decision, Gen. WADSWORTH holds the fugitives under military protection, and refuses to allow the claimants permission to take them away by force or otherwise. Yesterday several negroes were thrown into the jail here by the agents of the owners in the hopes of the latter being able to secure them at once, but the Provost Marshal refuses to allow them or the agents to enter the prison or remove the chattels.

THE EFFICIENCY OF THE BLOCKADE.

The Secretary of the Navy has replied to the letter of the Senate Naval Committee respecting the efficiency of the blockade. He informs the Committee that the statements made both here and in Europe that our officers were derelict in their duty, and permitted rebel and other vessels to enter and depart, are wholly unfounded. From reports received from our officers commanding the various blockading stations, it is shown beyond all question that the blockade was thoroughly efficient.

THE TORPEDOES AT YORKTOWN.

Gen. VAN ALLEN, Military Governor of Yorktown, writes that the rebel officers are much incensed because obliged to search for and dig out the torpedoes planted in and around that place.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF WILLIAMSBURGH.

Col. DAVID CAMPBELL, of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, is appointed Military Governor of Williamsburgh. Under his instructions fuel and subsistence are furnished by our Quartermaster to the inmates of the Insane Asylum, and about two hundred and fifty sick and wounded rebels with one hundred and fifty of our own tenderly cared for.

THE GALENA CONSIDERED A FAILURE.

The concurrent testimony of gentlemen who have just arrived in the city from the Peninsula is that the *Galena* is a failure. The fact that eighteen out of the twenty-eight shots from Fort Darling which struck her penetrated her armor, is evidence at least of the necessity of material alterations and improvements before she can be considered safe.

FORTS AND OTHER MEANS OF DEFENCE.

Gen. TOTTEN, Chief-Engineer of the Department, has replied to the inquiries on the subject of the changes which may have become necessary in the forts and other means of defence. He lays down the following principles, which have always been maintained by engineers, namely: "Forts" must fall before a competent land attack, and that forts are competent to resist and repel vessels. Both these principles have been well settled by military experience, and have received full illustration in the recent attack on Fort Pulaski. After an elaborate argument, he states the following conclusions:

That the plans of our seaboard batteries, of the simplest character, cannot possibly be improved.

That the materials, being the strongest, most indestructible, imperishable, and cheapest possible, no change can be made in them with advantage.

That iron has been freely used for years past, to guard the thinnest and most exposed parts of these batteries, and its further use is perfectly easy on the existing works to any extent, and is a question of economy merely; it will be applied whenever needed; the walls may be entirely iron-covered.

That all the changes in ordnance and projectiles are greatly in favor of land batteries, and against vessels in any combat between the two.

That guns of unlimited size can easily be mounted and covered on land.

That no vessel can be built and floated that will not be penetrable to projectiles from such guns.

That one shot rightly delivered will probaby sink the vessel, while the fort cannot be seriously injured by the return fire of the vessel.

That the methods of naval warfare cannot avail in such a contest.

That all the best results of modern science, skill and experience are incorporated with these defences as soon as these results are found to be reliable.

That while forts can now, as always heretofore, be readily reduced by land batteries, they cannot be reduced when duly armed and manned by vessels.

That the use of steam is a very great and the only exclusive advantage which modern times have afforded to vessels.

That this advantage can be countervailed only by increasing the number and especially the calibre of the guns of the land batteries.

That the need for a full supply of guns for our forts is very great, the want of them is dangerous.

That large calibres are insisted upon and to be furnished immediately.

It is not intended by what has been said to dispense with the employment of floating defences for

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, May 19 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved a suspension of the rules and orders in order to take up a report of Committee on National affairs, in favor of making an additional appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars in aid of the families of volunteers.

Together with a minority report on the same subject.

Which was carried.

The reports were then laid over.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Allen—

Petition of property owners to have the sunken lots between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets and Eighth and Ninth avenues and Broadway, &c., filled up.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By the same—

Petition of Louisa C. Miller to grade, &c., in front of her property.

Prayer of petitioner granted.

By the same—Petition of the Church of the Holy Innocents for donation to discharge assessment for sewer in Thirty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Which was referred to the Committee on Assessments.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from M. J. O'Donnell, to visit the annual Exhibition of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum for Boys, on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Which was accepted, and ordered on file.

By Alderman Walsh—

Petition of Edward G. Flynn for leave to erect a building at the southerly terminus of Third-avenue Railroad.

In connection with which he presented the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That Edward G. Flynn be, and he hereby is permitted to erect at the southerly terminus of the Third-avenue Railroad in the open space, and on and rear the present location, of a small structure occupied by said Railroad Company, an ornamental octagon building, ten feet in diameter, eleven feet high, and in accordance with a plan submitted by him, the same to be used by said Railroad Company for their purposes as heretofore, and in addition by said Flynn for the sale of soda-water and root beer.

Alderman Boole moved to amend by adding "and lager bier.

Which was adopted.

Alderman Brady moved to refer the petition and resolution to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Ottiwell, Froment,—8.

Negative—Alderman Walsh, The President, Aldermen Reed, Mitchell, Boole, Allen, Farley, Genet—8.

The paper was then adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Walsh, The President, Aldermen Hall, Reed, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell Farley and Genet—11.

Negative—Aldermen Brady, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah and Froment—5.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved—That permission be and the same is hereby granted to William S. Corwin & Co. to use their stoop for the convenience of their business during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved—That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a house for use of Hose Company No. 41.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department

By Alderman Boole—

An ordinance appropriating the sum of thirty-five hundred dollars for Clerks of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen in 1861.

The sum of thirty-five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for the compensation of the clerks and messengers of the respective Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, in accordance with the resolution of the Common Council passed December, 1861—thirty-five hundred dollars.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the incumbrances on Piers Nos. 18, 23 and 28 North River removed forthwith.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Dayton—

Resolved, That a stand of colors be presented by the City of New-York to the Fourth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, First Scott Life Guard, now in actual service in the Army of the Union.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Forty second-street, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, be repaved with Belgian Pavement.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Aldermen Henry—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and is hereby directed to advertise for proposals to build a house for Hose Company No. 41, upon the grounds taken and approved by the Comptroller.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Genet—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner is hereby authorized to place a lamp-post in front of the premises No. 11 West Houston-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Froment moved to take up a communication from the Counsel to the Corporation, now laid on the table, relating to Commissioners of Deeds, pp. 142 and 176 of the Journal.

Which was carried.

He then moved a reference of the communication to the Committee on Law.

Which was carried.

Alderman Froment moved to take from file communications from the Clerks of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen in relation to papers in the respective Boards, involving the expenditure of money.

Which was carried.

He then moved a reference of the papers to a Special Committee.

Alderman Frear, as an amendment, moved a reference of the papers to the Committee on Fire Department.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole moved to discharge the Committee on Salaries and Offices from further consideration of application from the Board of Councilmen of Henry A. Smith to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of William Breckel, resigned.

Which was carried.

He then moved the adoption of the resolution.

Which was also carried.

Alderman Froment moved to discharge the Committee on Lamps and Gas from further consideration of a resolution to place gas-lamps in front of the Baptist Church in Fifty-fifth-street.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—14.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton, Jeremiah—2.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, in reply to a resolution of inquiry relative to amounts of outstanding advertising, &c., for engine and other houses of the Fire Department and apparatus.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting award of contract for regulating, grading, &c., in Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to James-slip.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting award of contract for regulating and grading, &c., in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting award of contract for setting curb and gutter stones and flagging Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting statement of Treasury balance May 17, 1862.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the North Eastern Dispensary transmitting report for the year 1862.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from W. H. Wickham, President of the Fire Department, relative to the election of Mr. Edward Bonnell, as Fire Commissioner.

Which was confirmed.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved to take from on file a report of Committee on Roads of the Board of Aldermen for the year 1861, in relation to laying out court-yards in Seventy-second-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River, laid on the table last year.

Which was carried.

He then moved a reference of the paper to the Committee on Roads.

Which was also carried.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Taxes presented a report in favor of donating the New-York Juvenile Asylum seven hundred and fifty-three dollars to pay taxes in arrears on former house of reception in Thirteenth-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to grant Engine Company No. 23 a new location.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in Washington-street, from Bank to Bethune-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Repairs and Supplies presented a report in favor of authorizing payment of bills of Joshua F. Peck, for materials furnished for the work of altering Essex Market.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fence vacant lots south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report on the communication from the Croton Aqueduct Board relative to improvement of Fifth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report on an ordinance for paving Third-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Eighty-sixth-street.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution, permitting Caroline McKinley to place merchandise, awaiting transportation, on the sidewalk in front of the premises, No. 31 Second-avenue, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, to repair the carriage-way of West Tenth-street from Fourth-street to Sixth-avenue.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution to lay Croton mains in Fifty-seventh-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A.

Which was refered to the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Resolution, directing the Manhattan Gaslight Company to lay Gas mains in Fifty-seventh-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue.

Which was referred to the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Resolution permitting Mary McGavit to erect a stand on the northerly side of Fifty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution requesting the Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments of the City and County of New-York, to confer with the State [illegible] and his associates, to take such measures as they shall deem advisable to protect the interests of our [illegible], &c.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution permitting Adolph Krager to erect a water trough in front of his premises in Broadway, between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution to place a gas-lamp on the northwest corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirteenth-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Resolution appropriating Five hundred dollars for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers arriving in this City.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Resolution of Committee on railroads with resolution directing the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company to take up rails in Greenwich and Washington streets.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution to repair Engine Company No. 44, at a cost not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution permitting John F. and Henry Fink to erect an awning on the northeast corner of Vesey and West streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Mitchell moved a reconsideration of the resolution fixing the regular stated session of the Board.

Which was carried.

He then moved that the regular stated session of the Board be held every Monday and Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Alderman Hall moved to amend by fixing the hour of meeting at 3 o'clock P. M.

Which was lost.

The motion of Alderman Mitchell was then put and carried.

Alderman Mitchell moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Report of Committee on Public Health to fence vacant lots and flagging sidewalks in Thirtieth-street, near Second-avenue.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet—15.

Petition of Hose Company No. 41 for a new house.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Streets concurring to pave Houston-street according to instructions.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Roads to pay for excess of inspection fees in the work of regulating, grading, &c., in Fifty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department concurring to give Engine Company No. 50 a new engine.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—12.

Negative—Alderman Froment—1.

Report of Committee on Fire Department to purchase a lot for Engine Company No. 39.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—13.

Report of Committee on Fire Department to rebuild carriage of Hose Company No. 28.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—12.

Report of Committee on Finance to pay Jeremiah D. Moore for over-time as Inspector.

Which was laid over.

Subsequently it was reconsidered, and adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Boole, Allen, Froment, Farley—9.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Ottiwell, Genet—6.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, concurring to pay bills for music furnished for funeral obsequies of Cols. Elsworth and Vosburgh.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Froment, Farley, Genet—13.

Negative—Aldermen Frear, Ottiwell.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen fixing the salary of the Assistant Messenger to the Board of Aldermen at the rate of seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—13.

Negative—Alderman Allen—1.

Resolution to erect a suitable house for Engine Company No 13 on the lot recently purchased by the Comptroller.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—14.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities from the Board of Councilmen, donating to the Five Points House of Industry a sum sufficient to pay assessment on their property.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—12.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution to fence the vacant lots extending from the store on the east corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Second-avenue to the Church of St. Gabriel in Thirty-sixth-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—15.

Report of Committee on Streets from the Board of Councilmen, to lay a crosswalk across Fourteenth street in front of the church, between Avenue A and Avenue B.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Froment, Farley, Genet—13.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies from Board of Councilmen, to fit up house of Hose Company No. 57.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell. Farley, Genet—14.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, concurring to purchase a new steamer for Engine Company No. 20.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—12.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, amending resolution from Board of Councilmen to have the roof of house of Engine Company No. 4 raised four feet, to flag the yard, new front doors, and to make necessary repairs, and that no Inspector be appointed thereon. Amended by striking out all after the word "Repairs."

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—13.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution donating to the Directors of the Bond-street Homœopathic Dispensary the amount of one thousand dollars, and charge the amount to the account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Read, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—15.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, with resolution increasing the salary of the Clerk of the Superintendent of Roads from eight hundred dollars to twelve hundred dollars per annum.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Read, Chipp, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—11.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Dayton, Jeremiah—3.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution to pay Charles W. Rapelyea for loss of wagon and load of hay on the occasion of the celebration by the civic and military associations on the 17th day of March, 1862.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Read, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—11.

Negative—Hall, Dayton, Allen—3.

Report of Committee on Markets to build a market on the ground belonging to the City, at the foot of Sixteenth-street.

Which was laid over, and made a special order for the next meeting.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution to fence vacant lot on the northwest corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Genet—14.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution to fence vacant lot on southwest corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—14.

On motion, the Board adjourned, and the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, May 19, 1862,
5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Lent—

Petition of the Christian Alliance of the City of New-York, for permission to hold public worship in the streets and public places of the City, subject to such protection as is guaranteed by section 6 of the act regulating public worship in the streets and public places of the City.

In connection therewith, Councilman Lent introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Christian Alliance of the City of New-York, together with such persons as said Alliance may authorize, be hereby permitted to hold public worship in the streets and public places of the City on the Sabbath, subject to such protection as is guaranteed by section 6 of the act regulating public worship in the streets and public places of the City.

Councilman Hazleton moved that said petition and resolution be referred to the Committee on Laws.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter—8.

By Councilman Webster—

Petition of graduates of Institution for the Blind, and others, for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hogan—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John F. and Henry Fink, to erect an awning on the northeast corner of Vesey and West streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner. This permission to remain in force during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Councilman Keech moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

Which was lost, by the following vote:

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—22.

Councilman Hogan moved said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Lent—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to employ a clerk to the Superintendent of Lands and Places, at a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, to be paid monthly, and that amount be and is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hogan—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure a wood and hose tender for the use of Engine Company No. 5, the same not to cost more than two hundred and fifty dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Babcock—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid in Fifty-third-street, from the Fourth to the Fifth avenue, under direction of the Manhattan Gas-light Company.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That John C. Beeckel, Esq., be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Hazleton—

Resolved, That a Special Committee of five members from each Board be appointed for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the proper celebration of the approaching anniversary of our National Independence.

Resolved, That the sum of —— dollars be appropriated to carry the foregoing resolution into effect.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That Thirty-fourth-street, from Fourth to Lexington avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the cost thereof to be assessed upon the property adjacent thereto.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the sidewalks in front of the old Bellevue Hospital, on First-avenue, between 26th and 28th-streets, to be flagged and reflagged, where necessary for the full width, immediately, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in granting prayer of petition of Trustees of New-York House of Refuge, on Randall's Island, for the use of one of the discarded engines belonging to the City, for the purpose of protecting the public buildings on that island in case of fire

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Trotter moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of petition of Lawrence Glynn, to be reimbursed for damages sustained by him on account of the dangerous condition of Third-avenue, near One Hundred and Eighth-street.

Which was carried.

Councilman Trotter moved that said petition be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the further consideration of report of the same Committee of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution to refer to the Street Commissioner with power, resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the basement of house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 14 repaired and painted at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was carried.

Councilman Brice moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in referring said resolution to the Street Commissioner with power, be concurred in.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Brice, Long—19.

Negative—The President, Councilmen Trotter, Snyder—3.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the further consideration of resolutions; that the Street Commissioners be directed to have the engine room in use by Engine Company No. 44 repaired, at a cost not exceeding Two Hundred and Fifty dollars, and that said work be done immediately.

Which was carried.

Councilman Brice moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice Long—19.

Negative—Councilmen Ross, The President, Trotter—3.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received to attend the annual exhibition of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum for Boys, in the Asylum in Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, on Tuesday, the 27th instant, commencing at three o'clock P. M.

Which was accepted.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department, in answer to a request for their opinion on the subject of a uniform system of drainage.

During the reading of the same—

Councilman Jones moved that the further reading be suspended, and the communication be received and printed in the minutes.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resignation of James Cushing as a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, with resolution that Michael Halleran be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of James Cushing, resigned.

(In the Board of Aldermen, resignation accepted and resolution adopted.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that a course of flagging be placed around the fountain in Tompkins-square, to connect with the diagonal walks now laid in said park, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the further filling and extending of Fifty-seventh-street into the Hudson River be dispensed with, and that the Street Commissioner notify the contractor for regulating said street, to cease further filling at the foot of the street at the Hudson River, the same being unnecessary and injurious, there being no bulkhead built to retain the filling from washing into the Hudson River.

(In Board of Councilmen, April 14, adopted; in Board of Aldermen, May 5, referred to the Street Commissioner with power.)

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Resolution that permission be given to Henry Schwartze to erect a tin shed or awning in front of his premises, on the northeast corner of Monroe and Pike streets.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for rebuilding the carriage of Hose Company No. 30, and the sum of $250 is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses thereof

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Manhattan Gas Company be directed to lay gas mains in Horatio-street, from West-street to the Hudson River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Preamble stating that Samuel Curtis, of Co. I, Twelfth Regiment New-York State Militia, on the 22d of February last, while engaged in firing a salute in Washington Parade Ground, in accordance with regimental orders, was, by the premature explosion of a gun, deprived of his left arm, by reason of which he will hereafter be unable to resume his occupation as an architect, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of said Samuel Curtis for the sum of $500, the same to be charged to and paid out of the appropriation under the head of donations.

Councilman Lent moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Councilman Babcock moved to amend said motion by instructing the Committee to report at the next meeting.

Which was lost.

The President put the question on the motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Which was carried.

Petition of Louisa C. Miller to regulate and curb and gutter the northerly half of Sixty-second-street, adjoining the property of petitioner, on the northwest corner of Ninth-avenue and Sixty-second-street, the same to be done under the supervision of a City Surveyor and the Street Commissioner, &c.

(By Board of Aldermen prayer of petitioner granted.)

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Petition of Edward S. Flynn for leave to erect a building at southerly terminus of Third-avenue Railroad, with resolution that Edward G. Flynn be permitted to erect at the southerly terminus of the Third-avenue Railroad, in the open space and on or near the present location of a small structure occupied by said Railroad Company, an ornamental octagon building, ten feet in diameter, eleven feet high, and in accordance with a plan submitted by him; the same to be used by said Railroad Company for their purposes as heretofore, and in addition, by said Flynn, for the sale of soda-water and root beer, and lager bier.

Councilman Ross moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the words: "For which privilege a rent of five hundred dollars per year shall be paid to the City."

Councilman Orton moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock Trotter, Brice, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Snyder—9.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Babcock—Introduced by unanimous consent—

Whereas, During the past week, a casualty, resulting in the death of a child who fell through the lateral framework of one of the bridges in Yorkville, erected on Fourth-avenue, by the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; and

Whereas, At least a majority of the bridges erected by said Company have not sufficient guards or fenders upon their sides; therefore,

Resolved, That the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company be, and they are hereby, directed to cause extra guards or fenders to be immediately added to their bridges within the bounds of the City, as are necessary to prevent the recurrence of such accidents.

Which was adopted.

Subsequently,

Councilman Babcock moved that the vote by which said resolution was adopted be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Babcock moved that said resolution be amended by inserting after the words "limits of the City," the words south of "Ninety-second-street."

Which was carried.

And the resolution, as amended, was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter.—5

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Resolution, that permission be granted to Wm. S. Corwin & Co. to use their stoop for the convenience of their business, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the crosswalk at the foot of Christopher-street, opposite the Hoboken Ferry-house, be relaid immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

By Councilman Hayes—Introduced by unanimous consent—

Resolved, That the Committee on Ordinances be, and they hereby are requested, to report to this Board an ordinance modifying the present ordinances in relation to incumbrances on streets, sidewalks, &c.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Jones—introduced by unanimous consent—

Resolved, That the Corporation ordinances which prohibit persons from occupying their stoops and platforms in front of their premises be and they are hereby repealed.

Which was referred to Committee on Ordinances.

By Councilman Gross—introduced by unanimous consent—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Mr. Rupp to keep a show case on the sidewalk in front of his premises No. 13 Avenue A, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Jones moved to take from the file a communication received at the last meeting, from the Librarian of the Royal Library at Munich, Bavaria, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the Proceedings and Debates of the Second National Quarantine Convention.

Which was lost, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Gedney, Babcock, Snyder—10.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Brice, Long—11.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Stevenson called up General Order No. 108, being a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of David T. Valentine for the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, in payment for services rendered in compiling and superintending the publication of the Manual of the Corporation of the City of New-York for the year 1862.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—21.

Councilman Hogan called up General Order No. 101, being a report of Committee on Public Health, of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that the sunken lots on the streets bounded by the Second and Third avenues, between Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets, be filled in with good and wholesome earth; also, drained by building a drain from the said lots to the sewer in Seventy-ninth-street, the work to be done immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—21.

Councilman Hayes called up General Order No. 107, being an ordinance of the Board of Councilmen, to amend chapter eighteen of the Revised Ordinances relative to vaults and cisterns, as follows:

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

Chapter eighteen of the Revised Ordinances, passed and approved June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, is here amended in the manner following, namely:

For section four, as in the ordinance, read

SEC. 4. After obtaining permission to construct or make such vault or cistern, and previous to the commencement thereof, the person so applying shall forthwith pay to the Chamberlain of the City of New-York such sum as the Croton Aqueduct Board shall certify in the said permission to be a just compensation to the City for such privilege, calculated at the rate of not less than thirty cents nor more than two dollars per foot for each square foot of ground mentioned as required for such vault or cistern, under penalty of one hundred dollars.

For section 5, as in the ordinance, read

SEC. 5. No person shall erect or build, or cause or permit any vault or cistern to be made which shall extend further than the line of the sidewalk or curbstone of any street, under the penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the words, "the sum of fifty cents," in section seven, which are hereby struck out, read, "twice the sum previously paid."

(In Board of Aldermen, amended by adding thereto the following as an additional section to be added to chapter eighteen, of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, viz.:

SEC. 20. The Croton Aqueduct Board are hereby authorized to appoint a suitable person to the office of "Inspector of Vaults, Cisterns and Areas," whose duty it shall be to superintend the construction of all vaults, cisterns and areas, built in pursuance of Chapter eighteen of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, as hereby amended, and to perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the said Croton Aqueduct Board, including inspecting the pavements after the introduction of gas and croton water pipes into stores, dwellings and other buildings. The rate of compensation for such Inspector of Vaults, Cisterns and Areas, hereby created, shall be and hereby is fixed at the sum of one thousand dollars per annum.

And as amended, adopted.

Councilman Ross moved that the Board of Councilmen non-concur with the Board of Aldermen in their amendment.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Gedney, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter—8.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Keech, Snyder, Brice Long—13.

Councilman Hayes moved that the amendment, as made by the Board of Aldermen, be concurred in.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Lent, Orton, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.

Negative—Councilmen Gedney, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter—6.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a house for Hose Company No. 12, on the lot recently purchased by the Comptroller for erecting thereon a house, the same to be built similar to house occupied by Hose Company No. 23

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.

Negative—The President, Councilman Trotter—2.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Hazleton (by unanimous consent) moved that the Committee on Public Health be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution, that permission be given to John Fink, No. 569 Eighth-avenue, to use part of the sidewalk in front of his premises for provisions, etc., during the pleasure of the Common Council.

And the same was carried.

Which was laid over.

Councilman Keech moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared the Board adjourned until Thursday, 22d inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

The Case of Col. Crocker and Major Cassidy.

We copy the following letter from Col. CROCKER, who, with Major CASSIDY, both of the Ninety-third Regiment New-York Volunteers, is now held as a prisoner by the rebels, from the *Herald* of yesterday. It relates to the manner in which these two officers fell into the enemy's hands:

DEPOT OF UNION PRISONERS,
RICHMOND, Va., May 7, 1862.

I, as well as Major CASSIDY, was very much pained to learn that several Richmond papers contain extracts from the New-York *Tribune*, stating that our capture and confinement in a loathsome prison at Richmond had been infamously represented as desertion to the enemy. Is it not sufficient to suffer here, without being maligned by so-called friends at home? Allow me to give you, as brief as possible, the facts. It is difficult to furnish communications from here, or our friends should have learned the particulars of our capture ere this. On the 22d of April, our regiment (the Ninety-third) was moved from near Warwick Court-house to a position near the enemy's lines beyond Yorktown, which was reached late in the afternoon. The tents, baggage and portions of the regiment did not arrive until the 23d. The grand guards detailed from the regiment for duty on the 23d were sent off without their rations, but with a promise from me that I would send them their rations as soon as they arrived, which I did about 2 P. M. The location of the regiment was slightly changed again on the 23d, and Major CASSIDY and myself, with the Adjutant of the regiment, had been constantly employed in performing the executive business and arranging the camp of the regiment until about 5 or 6 P. M. Being unacquainted with the nature of the country and of the ground in the immediate vicinity of our new location, as well as of the location, name, number or character of the troops near us, and also the line of our own pickets, and Major CASSIDY having been informed that he would be detained as Field Officer of the day for the following day, and believing it to be our duty to inform ourselves in regard to those particulars before night, so as to be able to select favorable around to form regimental line or otherwise manœuvre the regiment understandingly, should circumstances render it necessary during the night, and to ascertain if the rations sent to our regiment had reached them, and also to enable the Major to post himself as to the line of his duties on the following day—for this purpose we started from our quarters at between 5 and 6 P. M., for the first time since our late arrival, and soon after met Capt. NORTON, of the Seventy-seventh New-York, of whom I inquired the direction and distance to our pickets. That officer pointed out to us the direction, and gave the distance as nearly half a mile. The Major and myself proceeded in the direction indicated by Capt. NORTON a few hundred yards, *without coming up with or seeing any of our pickets or guards in any direction*, but suddenly found ourselves within an ambush of a scouting party of the enemy's Mississippi riflemen, numbering from twenty to thirty, who had been scouting in front of our lines, and who, as we have since been informed, had just before captured one of our pickets at or near the point where we were taken. When we first saw them we took them for our own pickets. They were mostly concealed behind trees, bushes and other objects, exhibiting only so much of their persons as was necessary to enable them to aim at us. We soon discovered them to be enemies, and that from twenty to thirty of them, in front and on each side of us, had their rifles at a deadly aim at our own persons, at distances varying from ten to forty yards. To escape was impossible. An attempt at escape must have been attended with instant death. We were thus captured and taken to the quarters of Gen. GRIFFITH, MCCLAW and MAGRUDER successively, and during the night started on for this place, where we arrived on the 24th, and were immediately after consigned by Gen. WINDER to this prison, as prisoners of war. Since which time we have been confined, with other Union officers, among whom are Cols. CORCORAN and WILCOX, Capt. FARRISH, of New-York, Lieut. DEMPSEY, of New-York, [illegible] military [illegible] prisoner [illegible] called for by Gen. MAGRUDER [illegible]. Neither of us answered any [illegible] character. Yours, &c.,

J[illegible] CROCKER,
Colonel Ninety-third Regiment, N. Y. V.

The following official report of the Lieutenant-Colonel of the same regiment, made to the Commanding General immediately after the disappearance of the two Generals, is published not only in justice to the parties concerned, but as a document of historical interest in connection with the war:

NINETY-THIRD N. Y. S. V., "MORGAN RIFLES,"
CAMP MCNETT, near Yorktown, Va., April 25.

To Gen. Palmer, Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The following are the substantial facts in relation to the loss of Col. CROCKER and Maj. CASSIDY, of this regiment:

The Ninety third Regiment moved up from Warwick Court-house, April 22; the next day, the 23d inst., Col. CROCKER was changing the position of his camp and laying it out according to army regulation. About 5 o'clock he was directing the erection of the tents for the Field and Staff; at 5½ o'clock he and the Major went out from the camp and first were known to have been at Gen. PALMER'S headquarters, who had sent over to have him come personally to arrange for a detail of the regiment to go on duty for the night. This is the last that has been seen of them. They were dressed in regulation pants and caps and brown blouse fatigue coats, without side-arms. After visiting the General, they went along for a reconnoissance of the country surrounding the camp and to ascertain in which direction the enemy lay.

About 100 or 120 rods from the camp is the line of pickets in charge of Capt. WHEELER, of Company C, Seventy-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. V., DAVIDSON'S Brigade, who makes the following report: "He saw the Colonel and Major pass the pickets about 6¼ o'clock. He sent a Sergeant after them, who could not find them; shortly after he heard cheering among the rebels, and supposed they were taken prisoners."

WILLIAM MACADEW, a private in the Seventy-seventh, resides in Union Village, in Washington County, N. Y., and has known "Col. CROCKER for a number of years. *He was a vidette last night, and was a few rods beyond the line of pickets.* When the Colonel came up he knew the Colonel and spoke with him. The Colonel and Major were proceeding leisurely down the road, and "*he said to them that they were beyond the line of pickets.* They went along down the road, and were lost sight of a few rods off, where the road turns to the left; about three minutes afterward, a sergeant came down by order of the Captain, to notify the Colonel and Major that they were without the line. He then went down to the turn of the road, and while there, discovered a squad or group of five men, thirty or forty rods from him in the woods, but he could not tell who they were. There were no guns fired. I did not forbid their going, nor tell them of their danger, because they were field officers. I thought they knew their own business best." This is the last that is known of the two officers. They are unquestionably prisoners of the rebels.

From all the circumstances, as well as from personal experience, I am satisfied that this is entirely the fault of the pickets, who either omitted to give information to the officers of the danger they incurred in passing beyond their line, or else gave it in such a way that the officers were unconscious of their danger. It is made the special duty of the commanding officer to reconnoiter the ground where his regiment lies, the direction in which the enemy is placed, or from which point an attack may be expected; also, to ascertain who his neighbors are, whether friends or foes. It was in the performance of this duty, after the immediate labors of the day were over, that the commanding officers went out. It appears they were not warned of their peril, neither were they challenged nor cautioned to halt, or to turn back, but were simply informed that "the line of pickets was thus and so."

Our regiment came up but the day before from the rear to the front. They were placed in the woods. All is quiet around except a camp on either side. Nothing living is visible. To them it appears the same whether the enemy is one mile or one hundred miles from them. Neither officers or men can by any possibility have knowledge of danger, except as the pickets may inform them. In the performance of an important duty, they came on to and passed the line of pickets. A caution of the pickets that there is danger ahead, or an order to the pickets to prevent all persons from passing out of the lines, it seems to me, should have been enforced. This order is applied to the police guard of every camp—still more should it have been given to the grand guard, which faces the enemy, and an omission to do so deserves the severest penalty.

It is indeed a fatal blunder, and I can now only add that for no fault of their own, but for the want of a simple precaution on the part of others in the execution of an important duty, these two most meritorious officers have been taken prisoners by the enemy. The Regiment which they have assisted in forming, and which has been their pet and pride, has been deprived, at a critical time, of their valuable services, while a reproach of carelessness, or something worse, has been most foully imputed to them.

I am, respectfully yours,
B. C. BUTLER, Lieut.-Col. Com.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 72, non-enumerated. 14, 23, 80, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, enumerated.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 261, 262, 263, 264, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 210, 1883, 2103, 823, 1707, 2002, 2198, 1074, 2089, 2091, 2101, 2165, 2109, 2086, 2113, 2115, 2121, 2123, 2127, 2129.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3071, 1323, 537, 223, 1979, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035. *Part II.*—Nos. 3498, 1382, 1740, 1852, 3618, 1034, 294, 1848, 1986, 2770, 676, 978. *Part III.*—Nos. 1821, 1331, 1843, 749, 597, 755, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047. *Part IV.*—Nos. 1348, 702, 2060, 802, 2174, 2176, 2178, 2180, 2182, 2184, 2186, 2188, 2190, 2192, 2194.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1041, 1003, 139, 1090, 452, 1100, 1009, 1092, 1094, 1110, 1111, 1112, 783, 1085, 410. *Part II.*—Nos. 647, 953, 428, 439, 405, 1814, 591, 970, 686, 1047, 999, 973, 578, 746, 77.

Costs and Expenses in Prize Cases—When to Be Paid, and by Whom.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

The United States vs. The schooner Aigburth.—The Same vs. The brig Sarah Starr.—NELSON, C. J.—These two vessels, which have been seized as prizes by the Government, and were condemned in the Court below, are in this Court on appeal. An order has heretofore been made, at the instance of the claimants, for bonding them: they have been appraised for that purpose—the *Aigburth* at $900, and the *Sarah Starr* at $2,000—and the bonds tendered. The Marshal has intervened, and claims the payment of his fees and disbursements on the seizure and subsequent safe-keeping of the vessels; and, also, for wharfage, towage, &c.; or, at least, that the claimants pay into Court a sum of money to cover these fees and expenses.

The first section of the act of Congress March 25, 1862, provides "that all reasonable and proper claims and charges for pilotage, towage, wharfage, storage, insurance and other expenses incident to the bringing in and safe custody, and sale of the property captured as prize shall be a charge upon the same; and, having been audited and allowed by the Court, shall, in *the event of a decree of condemnation or of restitution on payment* of costs, be paid out of the proceeds." The third section contains a similar provision in respect to another class of expenses. It will be seen from the above provisions that the claimant is not responsible for the costs and expenses attending the seizure, detention, and safe custody of the vessel seized by the Government, unless followed by a decree of condemnation or restitution on payment of the costs; and such would have been the rule even in the absence of any statute regulation. The Government is the libelant instituting proceedings against the vessel, and, like any other party instituting a suit, is responsible for the expenses incurred in the progress of the litigation, accompanied with the right of reimbursement in the event of success, namely, the condemnation of the vessel, or decree of restitution to the claimant on terms, such as payment of the costs.

The claimant acts on the defensive, and is not subject to any portion of the costs and expenses incurred by the proceedings of the libelant, except his own in the progress of the defence, till adjudged against him by the Court in the final adjudication. If he is successful in resisting the seizure, and obtains a final decree in his favor, as a general rule, he is entitled to all costs and expenses against the adverse party; and if a private party, to a decree and execution for these costs and expenses. If the Government be the party, as no decree for costs can be rendered against it, an application must be made to the proper department of the Government, and which must be made by all officers, or other persons, who may have incurred expenses, or been subject to charges, at the instance of the Government in the course of the proceedings.

It is true these costs and expenses are a charge upon the property seized, whether vessel or cargo, and which remains in the custody of the law, or its proceeds in case of an interlocutory sale, or the bond as representing the property, in case it is bonded, as a security for the reimbursement of these costs and expenses; and this charge upon the *res* continues until the final adjudication of the case.

If favorable to the libelant, they are paid out of the proceeds; if not, they are exempt, and the property or proceeds are restored to the claimant. What these charges are, or may be, we are not now called upon to determine.

We have said that the Government is the libelant, and is responsible for all lawful and proper expenses incurred in its behalf in conducting the proceedings. All captures made by its public armed vessels belong to the Government. By the laws of Congress, after condemnation as prize, a portion of the proceeds is distributed among the officers and crew, in proportions depending upon the relative force of the Government and captured vessels. Still the whole property is proceeded against on behalf of the Government, and no title vests in the captors, except to the distributive share of the proceeds after condemnation; and, until then, the captors have no interest which the Court can notice for any purpose.

An exception to the above views in respect to costs and expenses, is, in cases where the claimant applies [illegible] of the property, or for bonding the [illegible] such cases, the claimant must advance the [illegible] necessary expenses in the first instance, subject to proper adjustment between the parties by the [illegible] on the final adjudication.

Applying the principles above stated to the [illegible] before us, it is quite clear that the Marshal's bill presented, which includes charges for his own [illegible] for wharfage, towage, &c., &c., cannot be allowed. He must look to the Government, the libelant, for these expenses, or postpone his claim to the [illegible] adjudication, when, if against the claimant, [illegible] paid out of the proceeds—otherwise not.

The security taken for the vessel [illegible] proceeds, and is the equivalent for the property restored.

The only charged thus far against the claimant [illegible] the expense of bonding the vessel.

The above views may be taken as disposing of [illegible] cases which have been mentioned to the Court [illegible] course of the term.

For the United States, Mr. [illegible] for claimants, [illegible] Edwards.

The result of the "[illegible]" [illegible] the Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Rosencrans.

The matter of Josephine Bailey.—This case is familiar, having been often reported.

The Court made the following disposition of it:

"It appearing by affidavit on the part of the people, that this case was made up for the purpose of procuring the arrest of the prisoner, independent of the public authorities, and the District Attorney declining to appear herein in behalf of the people, it is ordered that the proceedings be dismissed, and the order remanding the accused be vacated."

The Clements' Forgery Case—A New Trial Ordered.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Rosencrans.

The People vs. George B. Clements.—The prisoner was convicted of the forgery of a check. The indictment so charged. Upon the trial, however, it appeared that the forgery consisted in forging the paying teller's name across the face of the check.

The prisoner's counsel urged that this was a fatal variance between the indictment and the evidence, and asked the Court so to charge.

The Court declined to charge thus, and the prisoner was convicted.

Appeal was taken, and the Court now reversed the judgment and granted a new trial.

The Pilot Commission Case Decided.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard, and Rosencrans.

The People ex rel. Ralph Noble vs. The Pilot Commissioners.—This was an appeal from a judgment at Special Term of the Court, superseding the relator's writ of *certiorari*, upon which the proceedings of the Commissioners revoking the relator's license as a pilot, were taken up for review. The case has been several times stated in this paper,—latterly Jan. 23 and Feb. 19.

The Court now affirmed the judgment below.

A Charge Against Two Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Rosencrans.

Matter of Charles Ganun and Peter M. Jordan.—A motion was now made to strike the names of the above parties from the roll of Attorneys, based upon the allegation that they had unfairly adjusted a claim of a client without consulting him; that they had refused to pay over moneys received thereon; and that they had denied that such a settlement was effected.

The parties deny all the charges in every particular. Case still pending.

Partnership—Notice of Dissolution.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Clerke.

Robert Rogers vs. C. W. Ford et al.—This was an action against the defendants as indorsers in the firm name of "Ford, Stannard & Co," of six promissory notes, made 17th December, 1850, at Fredericktown, Penn., by Z. & C. Donogho, and payable to the order of the defendants. The firm name of Ford, Stannard & Co. was indorsed by one of the firm, and the notes transferred to the plaintiff. The defence of defendant Stannard set up a general denial. The only point which arose on the trial, was whether Stannard was liable, since the firm of Ford, Stannard & Co. was dissolved in July, 1850, and no notice of the dissolution had been given to the plaintiff, who had previously purchased only one bill of goods of Ford, Stannard & Co., for cash. The Court, in delivering its opinion in favor of the defendants, said that Rogers having only purchased one bill of goods of the defendants, and that for cash, and not having been a regular customer of theirs, was not entitled to notice of the dissolution.

J Hazen and Wm. Fullerton for plaintiff; Z. W. Larned for defendants.

A Charge of False Pretences.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

George W. M. Silver et al. vs. Kellogg H. Loomis.—This was an action to recover the value of goods claimed to have been obtained by false pretences. The plaintiff is the master of the barge *Susquehanna*, and alleged that the defendant obtained a large quantity of flour by representing that he belonged to the firm of Fowle, Hewitt & Co. The defence set up a general denial. The only question submitted to the jury was whether there really was such a firm as Fowle, Hewitt & Co., or whether it was a bogus concern. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for $170 72, the amount claimed.

A. H. Reomey for plaintiff; G. F. Wetmore for defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 19, 1862.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '68. Reg.	101⅛	94	Penn. Coal Comp.	86¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	104	380	do	86½
26,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	104	50	Pac. Mail S'p Co. s30.	114½
10,000	do	103⅞	175	do opg.	114½
50,000	Tr. 7 3-10 ₩ c. N.	104¾	110	do	115
2,800	do Indorsed.	103¾	17	do	114¾
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	100	100	do s60.	113½
4,000	Ohio S. 6s, '60	103	100	do s30.	113
2,000	Ill. Canal Rg. Bs.	94½	50	do p. & c.	114½
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bds., '62	96	50	do s30.	114
4,000	Ind. St. 6s, W. L.	94	10	N. Y. Cent. R.	88¾
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90. s10	58¾	150	do b30	88⅝
19,000	do s30	58½	50	do s30	88⅜
15,000	Missouri St. 6s	52	250	do	88⅝
2,000	do stwk	52	200	Erie Railway	39⅛
2,000	do stwk	51¾	100	do s10	39⅛
9,000	do	51¾	75	Erie Railway Pref.	66⅛
1,000	Missouri 6s issued		50	do	66⅜
	to H. & St. J. R.	62	10	Hud. River R.	42⅝
10,000	do b60	62½	150	do	42⅜
1,000	Erie 2d. M. Ex. '79.	105	14	Nor. & Worcester R.	40
5,000	E. R. 4th M. Bd.	90	50	Reading R. b60	48⅞
2,000	Hud. R. R. 3d Mtg.	91	125	Mich. Central R.	60¾
2,000	Har. 1st Mtg. Bds.	103	5	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	25
1,000	Har R. 2d M. Bds.	100	35	do	25⅛
3,000	M. S. 8 ₩ c. bds. s10.	104	350	do	25⅜
16,000	Mich. S. 2d Mtg.	83	200	do s60	25⅛
43,000	N. Ind. 1st Mtg.	100¾	200	do b30	25⅜
4,000	Gosh. Br'ch bds.	100	150	Mich. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	55⅝
3,000	M. S. Sink. F. Bds.	98	150	do	55¾
7,000	do	97⅝	530	do	56
4,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	24½	450	do	56⅛
25,000	do	24¾	50	do b60	56
23,000	T. H. & A. 2d m.	82½	10	Panama R. R. b30.	130
1,000	C. & N. W. S. F.	95	15	do	130
3,000	C. & N. W. 1st m.	61	50	Ill. Cen. R. R. Scrip	62
5,000	H. & St. J. R. Bs.	46	100	do b30	62
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st m.	90	350	do	61¾
38,250	Tol. & W. 2d m.	60	1400	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	22⅛
5,000	do	60½	50	do	22⅝
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st m.	95	10	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	116½
1,000	M. & P. DuC. 1st m.	96	50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	71⅛
12	National Bank	99	200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	46
10	Bank of Commerce.	98⅛	750	do	46¾
10	Ocean Bank	85	200	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	64½
15	Am. Ex. Bank	94¾	100	do b30	64½
10	Bk. of North Am.	101½	200	do	64¾
25	Nassau Bank	96	100	do	64⅝
30	Marine Bank	105	300	do	64
10	Mer. Exc. Bank	90⅛	50	do s15	64
30,000	Amer. Gold s10.	103⅛	50	Chic., Burl'n & Q. R.	70
171,600	do	103¼	50	do	70⅜
25,000	do s30.	102¾	10	do	70¾
50,000	do s60.	102⅞	50	do	71

MONDAY, May 19—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, May 17, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of May 10:

Increase in Loans	[illegible]
Decrease in Specie	[illegible]
Increase in Circulation	[illegible]
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	[illegible]

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	May 18, 1861.	May 17, 1862.	May 10, 1862.
Capital	$69,307,000	$69,051,000	$69,051,000
Loans	120,007,806	142,290,782	138,948,211
Specie	39,537,980	30,280,697	32,239,868
Circulation	9,061,131	8,830,321	8,830,321
Gross Deposits	108,694,509	147,902,271	145,744,795
Exchanged	15,514,982	27,898,342	30,185,589
Undrawn	93,179,527	120,003,929	115,559,206
In Sub-Treasury	7,877,542	15,126,703	18,424,474

The Bank return shows another large gain on the average of Deposits. The present average, which is a rising one, is $1,500,000 below the actual balances on Saturday last, which stood $121,492,000. The Specie average represents very nearly the sum total held in Bank at the close of the week. The gain on the Loans and Discounts is mainly from advances upon United States Stocks and Treasury Bonds and Certificates. The present line of Deposits and Country Bank [illegible] City, and this superabundance of Money has reduced the rates of Interest to 4@5 ₱ cent., at or within which quotation, the offering, to-day, is in excess of the employment. The price of Gold is a fraction firmer than on Saturday, 103⅜@103⅝, and Exchange on London is also rather stiffer, 113¾@114 ₱ cent. for first-class Bankers' bills.

The reported repulse of our gunboat fleet on the James River, below Richmond, although greatly qualified by the later dispatches in this morning's papers, caused some of the speculators on the Stock Exchange to press their sales at a decline of ¼@½ ₱ cent. from Saturday's latest quotations, beginning with United States Securities and running through the State Stocks and Railway Shares. Among the latter the New-York Central was sold on the Street, before the early session of the Board, to the extent of 1,700 or 1,800 shares, at 88¾ ₱ cent. At the Board the quotation was 88⅞@89 ₱ cent. On the Street, between the Boards, 89 ₱ cent., and at the Second Board 89⅛@89¼ ₱ cent., finally closing higher than on Saturday afternoon. The decline on the other Railways proved but momentary, as in the afternoon nearly the whole list was firm, and the sales quite as high, and on a large business, as at the close on Saturday, and in the instance of Michigan Southern Guaranteed 1@1¼ ₱ cent. higher. The Government Stocks also recovered to 104 ₱ cent. for the coupons of 1881, as against 104¼ on Saturday.

Late in the afternoon the general market left off firm, especially on Pacific, Panama, Michigan Guaranteed and the Railway Mortgages. Some sales of Wabash and Toledo Second Mortgages were made as high as 64 ₱ cent.—a rise of 5 per cent. since Saturday:

N. Y. Central	89⅛	Michigan Central	61¼
Erie	39⅛	Pacific	116
Erie Preferred	66¼	Panama	133
Rock Island	64⅛	U. S. 6s, 1881	104
Toledo	46⅛	Tennessees	58¾
Michigan Guarant'd	57⅛	Missouris	52
Michigan Southern	26⅛	Gold	103¼

There is a further rise in the City Bank Stocks, to-day. The following are the bids:

New-York	100¼	Ocean	85
Union	100	Mercantile	94¾
America	109	Chatham	84
Phœnix	103	Bank of North Amer.	101⅛
Tradesmen's	96	People's	85
Greenwich	125	Market	91
National	99	Nassau	96
Merchants' Exch.	90¼	Shoe and Leather	99⅛
Seventh Ward	120	Marine	105
State of New-York	91⅛	Atlantic	65
Commerce	98⅛	Park	108
Mech. B'k'g Ass'n.	90	Manuf's and Merch's.	87

The following were the bids for the Railway Mortgages, most of which show a further improvement:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	98	M. So. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ₱ c	98⅛
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	106	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c.	93⅛
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	107	T. H. & Alt. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	108¼
N. Y. Cen. conv., '76	107¾	T. H. & Alt. sec's, 8 ₱ c.	82⅛
Erie firsts, '68	106⅛	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	94⅛
Erie seconds '79	105	Chi. & N. W. firsts	61
Erie thirds, '83	96⅛	Chi. & N. W. first ass.	45
Erie fourths, '80	89¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	24⅛
Erie fifths, '88	88	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bonds	82
Hudson firsts, '69	106⅛	Han. & St. J. firsts	45
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	104½	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	103
Hudson thirds, '75	90⅛	Del., Lack. & W. sec'ds	100⅛
Hudson convert., '67	83	Tol. & Wabash firsts	90
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	102¾	Tol. & Wabash 2ds	63
Harlem seconds, '64	99¾	Tol. & Wabash Int. Bds.	70
Mich Cen. 8 ₱ ct. '69-'72	104¾	Mil. & P. D. C. firsts	95⅛
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₱ c. '82	105⅛	Gal. & Chicago firsts	103
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1sts	104¾	Gal. & Chi. seconds	99
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	99	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	103⅛
M. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	83	Clev. & Toledo s. f.	97
N. Ind. firsts	100¾	N. Jer. Cen. firsts	106
N. Ind. Goshen Line	100	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	102

The Pacific Mail Company publish as the condition of the concern on the 1st of May the following figures:

Capital		$4,000,000
Surplus after dividend		*130,292
Sundry unsettled accounts		16,058
Total		$4,146,350
Steamships	$1,491,974	
Marked down	200,000	
Balance	$1,291,974	
Cash and cash means, ex div.	1,804,717	
Coal, cash value	370,443	
Real estate and machinery	223,166	
Outfits and supplies	153,675	
Atlantic and Baltic	221,667	
Storeships	67,117	
Balances from agents	13,591	—$4,146,350

* Exclusive of $220,000 due from the United States Government.

The result of the quarter's business of the Company is a dividend of 5 ₱ cent. to the stockholders, $200,000; the application of $200,000 to the depreciation of the steamship property, and the carrying over of $130,292 in cash, and $220,000 charter money due from the United States—together equal to 7 ₱ cent. on the capital—to the next quarterly dividend.

The Galena and Chicago Railroad earned the second week of May:

Second week, 1862	$33,091
Second week, 1861	37,008
Decrease	$3,917

The Toledo and Wabash Railway earned the the second week of May:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$3,399	$3,325
Freight	22,003	16,613
Total	$25,403	$19,938
Increase		$5,464

The Chicago and Burlington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to a notice in your issue of the 17th, of a resolution that was offered and rejected at a meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, held in the city of Boston of the 16th.

As an unfortunate shareholder in the above Company, and who has suffered in common with others by the machinations and intrigues of the "Boston clique," I desire to call attention, through the columns of your paper, to a brief statement of the facts in relation to some of the transactions of these high-minded "Athenians."

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad (miscalled so, as it only extends from near Aurora to Galesburgh—138 miles) made a contract with the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, in 1855, by virtue of which they obtained possession of that portion of the latter Company's road extending from Galesburgh to Burlington—42 miles.

Having accomplished this, the officers and controllers of the road, in their individual capacity, commenced buying up the bonds of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, having first depreciated them as much as possible, until they became the owners of about four hundred of the first mortgage bonds (the total number being but five hundred,) and about three hundred and fifty of the second mortgage, (the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company holding, in addition, three hundred and thirty as collateral for advances made to the Peoria and Oquawka Company.) Having become the owners of most of the bonds, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company neglecting to pay the interest on any portion of them, (as by their contract they were bound to do) they apply to the courts for a foreclosure on the same, which was resisted by the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, on their portion of the road covered by the mortgages from Peoria to Burlington. It being necessary for the success of their schemes to obtain immediate possession of this road, the officers of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincey Railroad Company (without calling a meeting of the shareholders to obtain their consent) purchase of Messrs. HARDING & Co. their leasehold right for the sum of $1,200,000, $500,000 of which the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company have paid in cash, and are bound for the balance. The owners of the bonds paid for the same from 40 to 60 cents on the dollar, and if they succeed in obtaining their foreclosure, the road will be turned over to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company at the par value of the bonds and back interest, netting for these worthy operators $400,000 or $500,000. Let us look for a moment at the present cost of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. By the report of last year the present cost of the road was (138 miles) $7,468,925 92

Or over $54,000 per mile.

Add to this $1,600,000 of Northern Cross bonds, including back interest	1,600,000 00
Purchase of lease of Messrs. HARDING & Co.	1,200,000 00
Advances to Peoria and Oquawka Railroad	568,346 26
Total	$10,837,272 18

But the portion of the road from Galesburgh to Peoria, 53 miles is entirely valueless to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company, and does not probably pay running expenses, as all freight and passengers from Iowa for the East are turned into the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad at Galesburgh, but none of it allowed to pass over the road east of Galesburgh, to Logansport and Toledo, which is the shortest and most direct route to the Atlantic cities, and preferred by the shippers. Under this statement of facts, I would like to ask what is the value of Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Company's stock.

Here is a road, costing over $80,000 per mile, of which considerably more than half is represented by bonds; no sane man will ever believe that the road can earn more than the interest on its bonds. But these worthy officers keep piling bonds upon bonds, until the unfortunate shareholders, many of whom paid par and upward for their stock, and to these very officers,) see it gradually melting and withering away. It does appear as if these men ("decked with a little brief authority") consider their sole mission on earth to plunder the unfortunate stockholders, whose property they were elected to protect.

AN UNHAPPY SHAREHOLDER.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

Banks.	Loans. May 17.	Loans. May 10.	Specie. May 17.	Specie. May 10.
Bk. of New-York.	5,949,880	4,883,585	1,710,621	1,723,929
Manhattan Co.	5,182,671	5,195,109	1,621,332	1,687,470
Merchants' Bank	6,489,034	6,094,013	1,351,681	1,471,355
Mechanics' Bank	4,422,005	4,362,918	637,420	671,761
Union Bank	3,465,108	3,386,847	531,284	1,009,056
Bank of America	7,245,991	6,826,490	1,198,532	1,288,575
Phenix Bank	3,927,816	3,961,581	495,135	521,177
City Bank	2,865,822	2,681,683	1,521,413	1,530,158
Tradesmen'sBank	1,629,002	1,566,362	174,726	216,826
Fulton Bank	1,631,473	1,632,663	412,743	445,871
Chemical Bank	1,994,616	2,014,662	2,445,330	2,506,536
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,259,046	2,220,407	212,204	213,889
National Bank	2,192,979	2,181,429	463,240	457,374
Butch.&Drov.Bk.	1,471,484	1,508,720	162,246	187,258
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	989,201	985,753	222,961	221,389
Greenwich Bank	481,776	432,322	387,209	422,426
Leather Man. Bk.	1,740,861	1,719,958	676,364	755,798
Seventh WardBk.	1,294,193	1,361,845	290,527	301,610
Bk.St.New-York.	4,911,054	5,286,178	589,127	648,525
Am.ExchangeBk.	7,399,622	7,629,743	2,663,716	2,902,421
Bk. of Commerce.	13,280,540	13,019,687	1,303,822	1,114,579
Broadway Bank	2,485,954	2,546,276	1,440,631	1,397,563
Ocean Bank	1,759,200	1,793,952	280,284	279,276
Mercantile Bank	2,911,203	2,938,353	534,912	535,439
Pacific Bank	1,261,591	1,251,704	164,688	187,732
Bank of Republic.	3,919,422	4,115,514	752,502	951,497
Chatham Bank	844,371	865,287	112,856	119,314
People's Bank	744,851	725,374	81,395	89,006
Bank of N. Am.	1,709,727	1,753,109	121,064	125,625
Hanover Bank	1,907,406	1,917,314	136,664	137,634
Irving Bank	768,810	779,190	98,637	102,260
Metropolitan Bk.	8,227,208	8,410,607	1,781,508	1,809,799
Citizen's Bank	761,973	788,690	143,309	144,491
Nassau Bank	1,910,557	1,870,467	294,019	300,683
Market Bank	1,610,506	1,601,986	264,677	272,952
St. Nicholas Bank	1,305,995	1,308,683	121,089	121,760
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,083,529	3,089,631	211,446	230,009
Corn Exch. Bank.	2,353,913	2,397,489	332,977	371,700
ContinentalBank.	3,639,810	3,491,500	225,420	277,970
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	1,265,560	1,240,815	142,478	152,397
Oriental Bank	550,264	558,774	108,298	107,932
Marine Bank	1,275,328	1,207,316	189,198	234,654
Atlantic Bank	681,149	496,767	107,459	104,423
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,234,616	3,179,473	292,072	286,874
Park Bank	8,104,559	7,202,989	2,514,393	2,814,648
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	1,118,103	1,083,843	150,006	149,751
Grocers' Bank	455,405	476,737	66,859	67,019
North RiverBank	761,252	748,890	78,117	90,142
East River Bank.	364,143	371,939	43,812	43,290
Manuf.y&Mer.Bk	828,146	793,168	177,463	186,841
N.Y.DryDock Co.	526,033	532,421	106,826	102,353
N.Y. Exch.Bank.	376,190	366,343	43,593	96,788
Bull's Head Bank	397,416	393,674	50,853	50,766
N.Y.CountyBank	316,228	307,981	49,565	58,707
Total	143,290,782	138,948,211	$30,280,697	32,239,868
	Increase	$3,342,571	Decrease	$1,959,171

Banks.	Circulation. May 17.	Circulation. May 10.	Deposits—Net. May 17.	Deposits—Net. May 10.
Bk. of New-York.	402,516	417,785	4,697,285	4,106,280
Manhattan Co.	98,056	100,047	5,116,105	5,255,478
Merchants' Bank.	144,862	142,019	5,106,142	4,785,450
Mechanics' Bank.	271,293	276,823	3,781,247	3,361,219
Union Bank	202,429	207,349	2,924,483	3,018,606
Bank of America.	55,179	55,519	7,385,393	6,776,778
Phenix Bank	76,224	73,892	2,802,466	2,789,041
City Bank	......	......	3,841,618	3,588,013
Tradesmen'sBank	225,698	233,440	1,339,390	1,293,672
Fulton Bank	127,699	117,817	1,783,211	1,782,762
Chemical Bank	121,189	124,534	5,030,495	4,956,744
Merch. Exch. Bk.	125,983	123,069	1,312,677	1,288,988
National Bank	155,673	162,640	1,450,877	1,327,424
Butch.& Drov. Bk	301,461	304,308	1,511,765	1,455,766
Mech.& Trad. Bk.	171,895	164,197	1,023,839	1,014,369
Greenwich Bank.	132,258	127,915	586,211	544,807
Leather Man. Bk.	291,585	309,276	1,494,721	1,315,321
Seventh Ward Bk.	217,419	218,636	1,006,503	945,454
Bk. St. New-York	212,629	211,895	4,144,869	4,083,598
Am.ExchangeBk.	265,570	270,935	5,774,884	5,614,990
Bk. of Commerce.	1,975	1,975	8,089,340	7,932,343
Broadway Bank	383,657	395,374	3,326,785	3,092,427
Ocean Bank	82,302	81,778	1,257,432	1,308,815
Mercantile Bank	6,637	6,704	2,649,649	2,505,317
Pacific Bank	129,717	130,560	1,123,836	1,033,638
Bank of Republic.	253,449	252,890	2,616,746	2,907,584
Chatham Bank	97,671	97,864	572,494	553,395
People's Bank	91,850	91,776	578,471	547,727
Bank of N. Am.	147,662	149,309	1,189,738	1,230,179
Hanover Bank	116,898	117,151	1,052,030	1,036,223
Irving Bank	109,612	112,312	620,134	560,076
Metropolitan Bk.	260,858	258,392	6,411,506	6,177,953
Citizen's Bank	154,833	154,204	649,282	632,117
Nassau Bank	30,433	32,542	1,456,920	1,414,302
Market Bank	227,512	233,055	1,176,977	1,127,970
St.Nicholas Bank.	147,889	146,535	892,949	778,695
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	347,036	354,932	2,085,463	2,331,020
Corn Exch. Bank.	217,913	222,660	1,549,864	1,546,480
Continental Bank	225,919	236,598	1,921,779	1,897,826
Bk. of Commw'lth	287,347	294,037	1,199,097	1,095,912
Oriental Bank	101,044	104,357	540,253	519,531
Marine Bank	218,562	216,446	912,990	896,949
Atlantic Bank	102,118	100,333	411,343	430,783
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	219,140	218,720	2,351,310	2,097,453
Park Bank	340,246	345,110	8,917,504	8,351,837
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	78,862	81,006	896,507	892,709
Grocers' Bank	50,156	49,389	431,656	444,294
North RiverBank	75,014	76,009	606,928	641,205
East River Bank.	101,454	103,948	308,810	307,635
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	31,970	33,038	659,193	728,055
N.Y.DryDock Co.	176,194	178,541	397,810	407,560
N.Y. Exch. Bank.	104,899	102,349	374,382	335,658
Bull's Head Bank	127,143	128,568	411,949	399,826
N.Y.CountyBank	79,619	79,821	298,565	289,173
Total	$8,727,328	$8,830,321	120,003,929	115,559,206
	Increase	$102,993	Increase	$4,444,723

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 19, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 46 bbls. Ashes, 26,803 bbls. Flour, 843 bbls. Corn Meal, 369,156 bushels Wheat, 102,823 bushels Corn, 13,356 bushels Rye, 8,150 bushels Barley, 422 bushels Oats, 250 bushels Malt, 11,502 pkgs. Provisions, 1,185 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 46 bbls., at $5 62½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, have been confined to 100 bags Maracaibo on private terms; 100 bags St. Domingo at 19½c., and 200 bags, do., in bond for export, at 14½c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been quiet, yet quoted steady. Middlings, 27c.@28c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. Sales, 200 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite plenty, to-day, and prices have again been reduced 5c. ₱ bbl., the market closing somewhat irregularly. The demand has been fair, for shipment and home use. Sales, since our last, 18,600 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 35@$4 50; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 60@$4 90, chiefly at $4 65@$4 70; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 35@$4 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 50@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 55@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 90@$5 15 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 35@$4 50
Extra State	4 60@ 4 90
Superfine Western	4 35@ 4 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 50@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 55@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	4 95@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20@ 6 20
Extra Genesee	4 90@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 90@ 6 75

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping. Sales, 1,350 bbls., at $4 90@$5 50 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 60@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is plenty and depressed, including extra, at $4 55@$6 10 ₱ bbl.; sales, 1,750 bbls. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 10@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and buoyant, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey; $3 18 for Fairfax, (the first of the season;) and $3 15@$3 20 for choice Western and Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—With very heavy arrivals and unusual eagerness on the part of most receivers to dispose of their supplies of Wheat, the market has been much depressed, to-day, and prices have declined materially, closing very irregularly. Sales have been reported of 331,000 bushels, including Canada Club at 98c.@$1 05; White Western part at $1 30; amber do. at $1 15@$1 19; Red Western (Winter) at $1 08@$1 12; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 06@$1 09; Milwaukee Club at 98c.@$1 06; Chicago Spring at 95c.@$1 03; unsound Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at 90c.@95c., and choice Red State at $1 12 ₱ bushel. Corn is more abundant, and is again lower; sales 83,000 bushels at 49c.@52c. for new and old Mixed Western, in store, afloat and delivered; 46c.@47c. for unsound new do.; 54c.@56c. for Jersey and Southern Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye is plenty and declining. Sales 4,500 bu. at 75c.@77c., ₱ bushel. Barley is dull and heavy. Oats are in demand, including Canada, at 40c.@41c.; Western at 39c.@41c., and State at 41c.@42c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is salable and firm at 65c.@80c., chiefly at 65c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inquired for and are steady, including last year's crop, at prices ranging from 12c.@18c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been inactive to-day, at former figures.

MOLASSES—Sales were unimportant to-day—prices, however, were firm.

NAVAL STORES—Resin and Tar have been neglected to-day. Spirits Turpentine has been less freely offered, and in rather more request, at $1 46@$1 46½ ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and heavy, at $12 50 for Mess, and $9 75@$9 87½ for Prime, ₱ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at 5c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues quiet at 6½c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.; sales 250 boxes within the range. Lard is unchanged; sales 900 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¾c.@8½c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet yet steady; sales 300 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for extra Mess, and $12 50@$13 50 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams $16 50@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 10c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 12c.@17c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese sells freely at 6c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been less active to-day, yet quoted [illegible] including Cuba, at 7¾c.@8¾c., the latter rate for Clarified, (50 hhds.,) and Porto Rico, at 7½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 62,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 800 bbls., in lots, at 22½c.@23c. for State, and 23½c.@24½c., chiefly at 24c., for Western, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—More extensive engagements, chiefly of Breadstuffs, have been reported, to-day, at our revised quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl. Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d.@9¾d.; Corn, 8½d.@9½d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s.6d., and by steamer, 55s.@60s.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s., and by steamer, 65s.@70s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Cheese, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For Cork and a market, four vessels, (taking in all 60,000 bushels,) Grain, at 13d. ₱ bush. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d., and Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton. For Havre, Wheat, (30,000 bushels,) at 20c. ₱ bushel.

PERSONAL.

MR. M. T. RAND, OR ANY PERSON knowing his present address, will please forward it to Box No. 3,546 Post-office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEVERAL FINE OFFICES in the new five-story building, No. 83 Nassau-st., (west side, between John and Fulton sts.,) this City. Also, a factory, 25x100 feet, and two lots of land, at Newark, near the Passaic River. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st., third story.

VACANT LOTS TO LEASE—FRONTING ON Gouverneur-slip, Water and Front sts., being 150 feet by 140; they are well suited for a lumber yard, stave yard, or for machine shops with steam power; they will be let separately or together. Apply to EDWIN BERGH, No. 372 South-st.

TO LET—THE MANUFACTORY NOS. 353 AND 355 West 24th-st., with steam-engine, shafting, tools, &c., cheap to a good tenant. The place is well adapted for a foundry and manufacturing purposes. Apply to Mr. HARRISON, opposite, or of K. B. DALY, 101 Front-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A NEAT, NEW HOUSE, THREE-STORY, basement and cellar, brick, on 91st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; has gas, water, furnace, bath, closets, &c.; rent low; for two years, if desired; possession immediately. Apply to GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH SEVERAL lots of ground connected, situated in the rear of the northwest corner of Broadway and 48th-st. Rent $200 per year. Inquire of JOHN WAITE, No. 932 Broadway, or of JAMES BRITT, No. 561 6th-av.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO LET,
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. 102 Walker-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—LARGE and small rooms, well lighted and suited for manufacturing purposes. No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers-slip.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR THREE or four months. A desirable country residence, on Long Island, about six miles from Flushing, 12½ miles from New-York by Hunter's Point, and 15 miles by Long Island Railroad. The house is large and convenient, with hot and cold water, bathroom, &c., &c., situated on the borders of a beautiful lake; carriage-house, ice-house, boat and boat-house; the place is fully stocked with choice fruit, and has a fine vegetable garden. For further particulars address Box No. 2,615 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT SPUYten Duyvil, by the Hudson River Railroad, one hour from Chambers-st. The house contains eleven rooms beside the kitchen; is pleasantly located in a very healthy neighborhood, and is convenient to the dépôt. Inquire of S. CONNER, Jr., No. 474 Broadway.

TO LET—AT FISHKILL LANDING, A FURnished house, with 6 acres of ground, a stable, a very fine vegetable garden, and a profusion of all kinds of choice fruit, for the Summer, or for a longer period. For further particulars, inquire of B. A. MUMFORD, No. 101 Pearl-st.

HOUSE IN COMPLETE ORDER—AND furnished throughout, to let, on Murray Hill; a small family preferred, and one who would take two young men to board with them. Address Box No. 2489 Post-office.

TO LET—FOR A FEW MONTHS, A WELL-FURnished house, pleasantly situated in South Brooklyn. For particulars, address A. F. H., Box No. 982 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT NEW-Brighton, Staten Island. Rent, $120 per month. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 65 Broadway.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A PART OF THE VALUABLE FARM lately owned by Stephen Campbell, (deceased,) in Greenburgh, Westchester County, N. Y., 23 miles from the City. The property consists of about 40 acres of choice land, with a fine orchard of apple trees, now in good bearing condition.

The buildings comprise two barns, one of which is 36 by 64 feet, with a cellar under the whole of it. It is supplied with good springs; is about three miles and a half east of Tarrytown, on a good road leading to White Plains. Further information concerning it may be obtained by inquiring of GEO. W. CAMPBELL, on the premises, or of J. C. MILLER, No. 5 South-st., New-York.

FARM WANTED FOR CASH—ABOUT 50 TO 100 acres good productive land, with good buildings, within three or four hours' ride from New-York. Answers, to insure attention, should give full particulars, how accessible and lowest cash price. Principals only will address W. ANTHES & LE ROY, No. 38 Pine-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS WILL FIND THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.'S POUDRETTE the CHEAPEST as well as the BEST fertilizer in market for Lawns, Grass Plots, General Garden Culture, Grapevines, and for early Potatoes; $3 worth will manure an acre of Corn, will increase the crop from one-third to one-half, and will mature the crop two weeks earlier than any other manure. Price, for 7 bbls., and over, $1 50 per bbl., or only $15 per ton, delivered free on board of vessel or railroad. Apply to the only genuine office of THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO., No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers. No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, AT OR NEAR THE Canal-st. Ferry, New-York side, Sunday evening, at 7½ o'clock, a large double-cased Gold Lever WATCH, M. I. Tobias maker, No. 6,488, with the following inscription on the inner case: "Presented to J. Hendrickson, Jr., by his Father, January 9th, 1856." Is of incalculable value to the owner, on account of association connected with it. The above reward will be paid, and no question asked, by returning it to the New-York *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence for the Summer, or for three months from the 15th of June will answer. Location on the Hudson River, or high ground inland preferred. Address, with particulars, &c., D. M. T., Box No. 4,546 Post-office.

ROOFING.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and 10th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PAtent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A.,
No. 25 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, May 20, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO PURCHASE, for the service of the United States, fifteen hundred (1,500) cavalry horses; the horses to be at least six, and under nine years of age, from 15 to 15½ hands high, and sound in all respects. Mares excluded. The horses to be exhibited for inspection at such place or places as may be designated by the undersigned, and the purchase of them to commence within seven (7) days from date. Any information as to place of inspection, &c., can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Camel-hair Shawls, Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, old Gold and Silver, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 723 Broadway, under the New-York Hotel.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF A DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT IN 30TH-ST.—Attention is called to the sale of the full-sized and first-class brick house and lot No. 144 East 30th-st., to be made at auction THIS DAY, 20th inst., at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER. Maps, Terms and full particulars at No. 35 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 39 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, May 19, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE OF
PRIZE PROPERTY
BY THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL,

under the direction of the undersigned Prize Commissioners, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on THURSDAY, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

A portion of the cargo of the prize Stephen Hart, consisting in part of

- 122 cases British rifled muskets,
- 10 cases British smoothbore muskets,
- 16 cases British Brunswick rifles,
- 15 cases cavalry sabres,
- 170 bales gray blankets,
- 8 bales gray army cloth,
- 23 bales stockings (about 13,000 pairs,)
- 4 cases water-proof covers for mess-tins, and a large variety of materials for military clothing, scarlet cloth, buttons and military materials generally,
- 78 barrels cannon powder.

E. H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB CABINET FURNITURE,

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his NEW SALESROOMS, NO. 158 BROADWAY.

Part of the elegant stock of one of our most celebrated cabinet makers, being by far the finest furniture ever offered at auction, consisting in part of very richly-carved rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, do. do. bureaus, with French plates, elegant secretary and library bookcases of the newest and richest designs, library and dining suites of the best upholstery, reclining chairs in morocco, library tables, hall furniture, card tables and other elegant furniture. Those in want of really elegant furniture are invited to examine the above, which is on exhibition at the salesroom, until TUESDAY, 20th inst., when it will be POSITIVELY SOLD, without the least reserve.

EUGENE FAURE, Assignee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SPAN OF HORSES.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, a span of handsome bay horses, 8 and 9 years old, warranted perfectly kind and gentle, and believed to be sound; also, a handsome light phaeton, with top on back seat, but little used; also, set of double harness.

Also,

A light box road wagon, made to order by Younges, of 20th-st., and single harness, made to order by Trainor.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HENRY WOOD & CO.,

Salesrooms No. 450 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby-st.,
SHERIFF'S AND ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HARDWARE, &c.,
WEDNESDAY, May 21, at 11 o'clock,
AT THE SALESROOM NO. 450 BROADWAY,
EMBRACING A LARGE LOT OF TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

Cast steel scissors and shears, chisels, planes, corn mills, lever jaw sets, hunters, claw and broad hatchets, steel pens, corkscrews, bowie-knives, shot-pouches, pistols, and double guns; ladies' reticules, silver-plated ware, Paris made mantel clocks, &c., &c. Also, a large lot of Perfumery, Colognes, &c. Catalogues ready early, morning of sale. By order, JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
WEDNESDAY, May 21,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 260 Degraw-st., between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn,

A large and general assortment of household furniture in good order; rosewood parlor suite in maroon and crimson, 7 pieces, mahogany and walnut chamber and dining-room furniture, mahogany secretary and bookcase, rich velvet carpets, good as new, Brussels and ingrain do., oil-cloths, silver plated rods, lace window and vestibule curtains, mattresses, china dinner, tea and breakfast set, cut glass, refrigerator, hose and pipe, and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

Over $12,000 worth of household furniture to be peremptorily sold at public auction, on THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at the elegant residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SALE COMMENCING AT 2 O'CLOCK PRECISELY. Comprising rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, brocatel suites, paintings, piano-forte, china, glass and silverware, table cutlery, Brussels, Wilton and ingrain carpets, bedding of every description, curtains, clock, sofa-beds, mirrors, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, (next the American Telegraph office,) one of the largest and most desirable stocks of first-class Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of parlor suites, of various kinds; superb rosewood etageres, parlor secretaries, canterburies, buffets, centre and fancy tables, oak and black walnut extension dining tables, sideboards, lounges, easy chairs, secretary and library bookcases, amour-à-glace, hall tables, hall racks, mattresses, toilet and cologne sets, gold band tea sets, &c. To which we invite the attention of buyers, as the sale is absolute.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF Italian marble statuary and alabaster works of art; also, Parian and bronze figures, rich silver-plated ware, Bohemian glass and French porcelain. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 21 and 22, at 11 o'clock A. M., each day, at the store No. 500 Broadway, a large assortment of Carrara marble statuary, alabaster figures and groups, classical vases, tazzas, fountains, &c., &c., being an entire importation just landed, and never before exhibited. The goods will be opened from the original packages at the above store, and sold to the highest bidder, for cash. The sale will embrace a very large and valuable collection of Italian works of art, among which will be found the following figures in Carrara statuary marble, namely: Sappho, by Beneme; Nymph, by Franchi; Venus of the Apple, by Franchi; Prayer, by Fautoni; Flemish Boy, with Shell; Egeria, by Foley; Fidelity, by Galli; Boy with Bird; Polemni, by Battelli; several busts representing the Seasons, Apollo, and many more too numerous to mention. Marble pedestals for statues or busts, mosaic tables, and a full assortment of elaborate vases, tazzas, groups of animals, &c., for the decoration of parlors. Also, a large invoice of rich silver-plated ware, tea-sets, urns, waiters, casters, cake-baskets, ice-pitchers, liquor-stands, bouquet-stands, knives, pickle-frames, &c., and a fine assortment of Bohemian glass and French porcelain dinner, tea and toilet sets. Goods purchased to go out of town can be repacked in the original cases at a small expense, and be forwarded by express.

E. LUDLOW, Jr., Auctioneer.

VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, ANTIQUE BRONZES, &c.—EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell on THURSDAY EVENING, May 22, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms northeast corner of 13th-st. and Broadway, (next to Wallack's Theatre,) the following

OIL PAINTINGS.

"The Antiquary," by	Herbsthofer, of Vienna
"Venus and Cupid," by	the elder Lampi
"A Female," by	Reutter
"Country Fair," by	Hansgran
"Interior of St. Stephens, Vienna," by	W. Richter
"Our Saviour," by	Rembrandt
"Scripture Scene," by	Van Diepenbeek, Pupil of Rubens.
"The Atonement," by	Tintoretto
"A Landscape," by	Salvator Rosa
"Cattle," by	Rosa De Tivoli

And others of great merit.

Also, some exceedingly valuable
ANTIQUE AND MODERN BRONZES AND STATUARY.

In all about sixty of the CHOICEST WORKS OF ART ever offered for sale in this City. They are the property of a German nobleman, now residing here—purchased directly from the Vienna and other German Art Unions, and from distinguished private sources. The whole will be on exhibition as above, from TUESDAY, May 20, until the time of sale. The Medical Faculty is particularly invited to view a very remarkable skull, sculptured in ivory by some old artist-monk, for which the owner at one time refused the almost incredible sum of $1,200.

Care will be taken during the exhibition to secure an undisturbed view to ladies who may desire to examine the pictures.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE DIAMOND JEWELRY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 20, at 11 o'clock, in our salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Valuable Diamond Jewelry, being the balance of the stock of rich diamond jewelry, &c., expressly imported for Broadway sales, consisting of diamond brooches, rings, bracelets, finest Duplex chronometers, levers, by Cooper, Bretang, Roskell, Levels, and other celebrated makers; neck, vest and fob chains, solid sterling silverware, carriage clocks, by Cooper, &c., &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock precisely, by order of Executors, about ten lots of fine diamonds, set, all of the finest description, without any reserve, to close the estate.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER AND SOMMERVILLE WILL sell at auction, TUESDAY, May 20, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and chairs, mahogany bookcase, sofa and lounges, oval gilt frame mirror, black walnut buffet, oak dining chairs, black walnut dining tables, hair and straw mattresses, bolsters and pillows, bagatelle table, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, rosewood 7-octave piano, carved legs, made by G. & H. Barmore, of New-York, of superior tone and finish.

PIN FACTORY FOR SALE.—WILL BE SOLD at public auction, at Cohoes, Albany County, New-York, on the 12th of JUNE, 1862, 2 P. M., on the premises, unless sooner disposed of at private sale, the machines, fixtures and appurtenances of the Albany Pin Company, located in that village, being complete in all its parts for carrying on the manufacture of Pins, and consisting of 27 Pin-making machines, 5 Pin-sticking machines, together with turning lathes, wire straighteners, shafting, dies, cutters, and all the tools requisite for conducting the business. Terms liberal. For particulars, inquire of C. W. BENDER, or LOUIS SPANIER, Albany, N. Y.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, May 21, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising every variety of prime goods, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, direct from the manufacturers. Also, a large lot of stock goods.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY, WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., sofa-beds, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, bedsteads, looking-glasses, carpets, oil-cloths, matting, one rosewood piano, hair mattresses, bedding, wood and willow ware, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a horse 15½ hands high, kind in all harness and under the saddle. Sold for want of use, to close a concern.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR a gentleman and his wife, can have good board and a comfortable home in a small private family, where there would be no other boarders; large room, second floor, lighted with gas; bath-room and water-closet same floor; location very desirable—near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn; terms moderate. Address A., Box No. 1,513 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY WILL ACCOMMOdate two or three gentlemen with board and two large rooms on the second floor, communicating by folding doors. Also, one large room on the third floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 254 West 22d-st.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, and a few single gentlemen, can be accomodated with good board, in a pleasant location; also, a few day boarders; dinner at 12 o'clock. No. 71 Eldridge-st., near Grand.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st. References given and exchanged.

BOARDING.—PLEASANTLY FURNISHED rooms, with board, can be obtained at No. 46 West 16th-st.

COUNTRY OR CITY BOARD.—A FAMILY, living in a commodious house, with all modern improvements, large garden and yard, with lovely view of East River and Hurlgate, five minutes to cars, having more room than wanted, will take a few boarders, (for plain or extra board,) at low rates. References exchanged. Address Box No. 88 Yorkville Post-office.

A LADY HAS TAKEN THE HOUSE NO. 81 East 23d-st., and is prepared to accommodate genteel boarders with suites or single rooms on reasonable terms; the house is of the first-class, with all the modern improvements; location unsurpassed; references exchanged.

WANTED—BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—AN ENGlish lady requires board in a family where lessons in music (vocal and instrumental) would be considered an equivalent. References given and required. Address SHIRLEY, Post-office, Brooklyn.

FURNISHED.—A LARGE FRESCOED PARLOR, with large bed-room adjoining, cost $2,500 to furnish them, to let to gentlemen without board; also a stable in rear of house, at No. 35 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME FURNISHED BACK parlor, and suite of rooms on the third floor to let separately or together, to a party of gentlemen, without board, by a small family; located in 22d-st., near Broadway. Address M. A. P., Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A RESPECTable widow lady, a nicely-furnished sitting-room and bed-room, with board, in a genteel family. Address, stating terms, which must not exceed $7 per week, Mrs. A. A. G., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS, in suite or singly, with or without board, in a pleasant family, with all the advantages of a country home. Inquire of Mrs. BARNEY, in the large white house, between 54th and 55th sts., near East River.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A suite of elegant rooms on the second floor for a gentleman and wife or two or three single gentlemen. Apply at No. 310 Henry-st., between Sacket and Union sts.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVing a spare room, would let it to a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 114 East 18th-st., near Irving-place. Terms moderate.

A FURNISHED FLOOR TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 9 Attorney-st., between Grand and Division sts.

TO LET.—LARGE AND AIRY ROOMS TO LET, with or without board, to families or single gentlemen, at No. 50 West Washington-place. Bath and gas.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A FEW FAMIlies can be accommodated with board at a very desirable residence; location and surroundings unsurpassed, commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River and Highlands; communication with New-York by railroad and steamer frequently during the day. For particulars address O. S. CLARK, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

A FRENCH FAMILY, RESIDING AT ¾ of an hour's ride from the City, can accommodate with board for the season a small family; the table is served in the French style. Situation very healthy, with plenty of shade trees. Lessons in French if desired. References exchanged. For particulars, inquire of A. BOURLIER, No. 895 Broadway.

BOARD AT STATEN ISLAND.—WANTED, by a gentleman, his wife, child and nurse, board for the Summer, in the neighborhood of the Narrows; two pleasant rooms, not too far from the ferry, will be taken for three months. Address, stating terms, location, and references, S. C. S., Box No. 1,928 N. Y. Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD AGENCY.—FARMERS and others desiring boarders for the Summer, can be supplied by addressing J. PETET & CO., No. 106 Orange-st., Brooklyn, with details as to accommodations, location, &c. We have now on our books some thirty applications for board. Price of registering, $1.

VERY DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD AT Cornwall, on the Hudson. Applicants will please address LOCUST GROVE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. References, Rev. Dr. Cressey, Newburgh; S. W. Fullerton, Esq., Newburgh; Rev. Dr. Tyng, Gen. Geo. P. Morris, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED AT Bath, L. I., on the sea shore, 7 miles from Fulton Ferry by Brooklyn City cars, from $3 to $5 per week; bathing, fishing, boating, stabling, on the premises. Address E. S., Box No 109 *Times* Office, or No. 41 Grove-st., on Saturday.

BOARD IN SING SING.—A FEW ADULTS would be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, in a beautiful location on High-st., Sing Sing. For particulars, address G. C. N., Box No. 47 Sing Sing Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing; two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal springs. Address H. E., Box No. 4,086 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD can be obtained in a large farm house amongst the hills of Connecticut, easy of access to the City and close to the dépôt, for $4 per week. Apply at No. 230 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS., OPEN AND READY TO RECEIVE COMPANY.—Having refurnished several rooms and connected a very much needed attraction, a gymnasium and bowling-alleys, I am happy to say the old Mansion House is in better condition to receive visitors than ever before. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many other places of historical interest and natural beauty, are within a few hours' drive. Northampton is five hours' ride from New-York. Communication three times per day by railroad.

WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.

NORTHAMPTON, May 17, 1862.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MEDICINAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further particulars inquire of S. H. WALES, editor of *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, or at the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Distance from Westport to Easton, one hour's ride, and from Bridgeport 40 minutes.

CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—This most beautifully located family hotel will open for the season on the 2nd of June. At Messrs. Thompson & Bros.' bookstore, under the Albemarle Hotel, and at the Clarendon, a circular can be obtained, giving full particulars of the place. W. B. BORROWS, Proprietor.

RITCHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Ritchfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Ritchfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

JOSHUA WHITNEY.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—THE LARGE PRIvate boarding-house, Washington Hall, on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs, is now open. Its ample and well-shaded grounds render it attractive for families and others wishing a quiet resort. Address

Mrs. J. W. MASON.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF NEAR 300 ACRES, finely located on shore of South Bay, in Islip, L. I., with most desirable road and water fronts, and many points of special privilege and beauty as a farm or country residence. Inquire ARDEN SMITH, Babylon, L. I.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES OF LAND, BEAUtifully located, fronting on the Passaic River, fourteen miles from City; time by Erie Railroad, and drive one hour. Inquire of JAMES SIMMONS, on the premises, or Dr. J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 to 4.

SILVER WATCHES, TO THE AMOUNT of $4,000 will be taken for an elegant new brown-stone house, up town, and mortgaged only $7,000. The owner has moved away. Price is $11,000. Apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR ACRES OF land within twenty miles of this City, two lots on 50th-st., located near Columbia College. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 New-York Post-office.

NOW READY—THE AMERICAN PARLOR OR FLOOR SKATE.—A great improvement, being much lighter and more durable than any roller skate yet offered. The rollers are solid, and made from patent vulcanized rubber, which will not peel or break off when in use. The axles are of steel, and so constructed as to prevent all friction. The strapping is well secured, and easily adjusted to the foot, with comfort to the wearer. Any person using them can learn to skate without difficulty, and old skaters can perform the same evolutions with them as with ice skates. For sale by the hardware trade generally.

FREDERICK STEVENS, Manufacturer.
No. 215 Pearl-st., New-York, and No. 68 Kilby-st., Boston.

SMITH'S PATENT GORES FOR CONGRESS Boots, wholesale and retail, at No. 69 Gold-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with 35 acres of land, in Pawlings, Dutchess County, 2½ hours from New-York by Harlem Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the dépôt. On the farm is a new and commodious house, (16 rooms,) with modern improvements and suitable out-buildings; good water near the door; a great variety of fruit, viz.: apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, several different varieties of grapes, &c.; with an abundance of shade and ornamental trees; a fine garden, and the location for health and comfort is unsurpassed. The place will be sold cheap, and with all, or any portion of the land desired. Terms easy. For particulars apply to WILLIAM KIRBY, No. 31 8th-av., or address J. B. DUTCHER, Pawlings, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—In and near Madison, Morris County, N. J. One beautiful country seat, the most valuable property to be found in the country; contains 200 acres of highly-cultivated land, with a beautiful lake of water near the house; buildings all new, and modern style; large house and extensive out-buildings; the buildings cost more than is asked for it; there is no farm or country seat in the State to exceed it; price, $60,000. Also, several small farms, village houses and building sites, for sale; 8 farms, from 20 to 150 acres. Also, to rent for the Summer, a farm house and garden, stabling house, all furnished and in good order. For particulars, inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT OF the late Mr. Dominick Lynch Lawrence, at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, about 15 miles from the City Hall, New-York, with fine water front, &c. The house is large, and in perfect order. The garden is one of the best in the country, with a beautiful lawn sloping to the water, with carriage-house, and stabling, ice-house, boat-house, bathing-house, and everything most complete. This is one of the most rare opportunities offered for a gentleman's country residence. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of

PETER A. H. JACKSON, Receiver.

WEST POINT.—TO LET, THE COUNTRY residence of John C. Bergh, deceased, situate on the banks of the Hudson, near Cozzen's Hotel, and commanding one of the finest views on the river, together with garden, outhouses, &c. The house is completely furnished throughout, and ready for immediate occupation. The horses and carriages to let with the place if required. Terms moderate. Apply to GEORGE B. SATTERLEE, Esq., at the office of Saterlee & Co., No. 49 Exchange-place, or to E. SATERLEE on the adjoining place.

TO LET IN FLUSHING—CORNER MAINE and Washington sts., a two-story house; has eleven rooms and basement, gas and fixtures; premises 70x200 feet, well shaded, with or without stable; rent $350. Also, in Flushing, a furnished cottage, having eight rooms and basement, pleasantly situated, near residence of Wm. Smart, ten minutes' walk from railroad dépôt; walk flagged; rent $300. Inquire of WILLIAM SMART, Flushing; or P. A VAN BERGEN, No. 195 Broadway, corner Dey-st.

TO RENT, IN WEST BLOOMFIELD.—"The Parsonage," pleasantly located, within five minutes' walk of dépôt: house two-story, with basement and attic (11 rooms in all); lot about two acres, with apple orchard, and other fruit trees, grapevines, and fine garden; brook running through the grounds. Would be rented for $300 per year, or $225, reserving room for a study and stable room for a horse. Apply to J. C. DOREMUS, Postmaster, West Bloomfield, or address Box No. 1,798, New-York Post-office.

TO LET—ABOUT THREE-QUARTERS OF A mile north of the village of Nyack, on the banks of the Hudson River, a house and lot—house containing ten rooms, cellar and garret; lot containing half an acre; a good well of water and a variety of fruit on the premises; house well painted, and in good order. The steamers *Isaac P. Smith* and *America* ply daily between Nyack and New-York. For particulars, inquire of JOHN PALMER, on the premises.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Dépôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated; recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the dépôt of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; within ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT near the Neptune House, at New-Rochelle. The house, containing ten rooms, is beautifully situated on the salt water. The grounds contain five acres. Flower and kitchen gardens well stocked with choice fruit. Within fifteen minutes of the railroad cars, and three minutes of the steamboat. Inquire of C. H. DE LUZE, No. 60 Murray-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land, in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house, of brick, 50 feet square, with an extension; also, necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE YEAR OR LONGER, A partly furnished house at Whitestone Point, L. I., with two acres of land, stable, &c.; situated near the water and commanding a fine view of the Sound, with hourly access to the City. Price $500. Apply to JOSEPH T. MOORE, No. 290 Pearl-st.

TO LET—ON THE NORTH SHORE OF STATEN Island—a very desirable furnished cottage, delightfully situated, five minutes' walk from the ferry, with a good stable, a large garden already planted, and plenty of fruit and shade trees. Rent, $450 to first of May next. Apply to THOMAS HALSTED, No. 69 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.—ONE HOUR'S RIDE FROM THE CITY and two miles from the dépôt—a large and commodious farm-house, with carriage-house and stable. The house is handsomely shaded and supplied with water from a spring which never fails; rent low. BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A dwelling-house, stable, and five acres of land in Greenburgh, Westchester Co., distant about one mile south from the Hastings depot of the Hudson River Railroad. Apply to WM. N. DYCKMAN, No. 142 Broadway or No. 32 Boorman-place, West 33d-st., near 9th-av.

COTTAGE TO LET—AT NEW-LEBANON Springs, N. Y. It contains nine rooms, with pantries and closets, and is plainly furnished. There is a good garden and barn attached. Possession given immediately, if desired. Apply to A. PARSONS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A PRETTY COTtage (8 rooms) in Irvington, one hour from New-York, on Main-av., four or five minutes from the dépôt; fine view of Hudson River. Rent low. Terms accommodating. Apply at Mr. BONDY'S, No. 71 William-st.

TO LET—A PLACE ON THE EAST RIVER; SITuation beautiful and healthful; house furnished and commodious; excellent bathing and boating; one hour's distance by steamboat or railroad. Apply to P. R. WILKINS, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the dépôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY—AGENTS TO sell Lloyd's War-Maps, and the best paying book out containing 30 portraits and biographies of the heroes of the present war. Price of each 75 cents. Agents can make $5 per day. Send $1 for samples of both. Address B. R. RUSSELL, New-York Post-office.

LADIES OF GOOD BUSINESS TACT AND address are wanted, for a permanent, respectable and remunerative position, occupying (in calls and conversation) from three to six hours daily. Please answer, giving full address and reference, PHILANTHROPY, Box No. 1,235 New-York Post-office.

$4,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on property in Westchester County, on Hudson River, worth $13,000, assessed at $9,000, and renting for $1,000. Interest on bond payable here. Address Box No. 2,605, Post-office.

HARDWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING AND store business for sale in a thriving village a few miles from the City; doing a good business; will be sold on favorable terms. Address K. S., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—HOTEL, PRIVATE SUPPER ROOMS and restaurant; the lease, stock, fixtures and furniture complete of the Philadelphia House, Nos. 145, 145½ and 147 Bowery. Apply on the premises.

IRON FOUNDRY, 100 BY 38 FEET, TO LET at No. 99 Grand-st., Brooklyn; engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for molding; rent low. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, before 11 A. M.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park place.

HY. G. HADDEN, President.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 63 Wall-st. to No. 166 Broadway, Parmly's Buildings, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

WILLIAM C. GREENE, LATE OF CHAMbers-st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 43 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

RATAN, STREET AND STABLE BROOMS of all kinds. Also, patent ratan brooms—same shape as corn brooms—for factories, work-shops, store-houses, &c. E. J. RICHMOND & CO., Manf's, 508 Pearl-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

WALLACK'S—MONEY.

WINTER GARDEN—THE ITALIAN WIFE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—THE ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL PLAYERS.

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President has issued a Proclamation repudiating the alleged order of Gen. HUNTER as unauthorized and of no validity or effect, and reserving to himself alone the right to determine whether he can constitutionally and should adopt such a policy if the war eventually should make it necessary. The Proclamation will be found elsewhere in our columns.

Although no official reports of the affair of Fort Darling, on the James River, below Richmond, have yet reached us, enough has transpired unofficially to prove that it was not so serious as at first represented. The main difficulty was the obstructions sunk by the rebels in the river, which could not be removed under the fire of the rebel batteries, with the means then available. It will be seen from our dispatches this morning, however, that Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH has taken measures to secure the reduction of this rebel battery by means of mortars and other appliances. The rebels have unwittingly favored this by very foolishly evacuating all their batteries on the river below Fort Darling, so that our mortar boats will have no difficulty whatever in ascending to within effective range. When last heard from, Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH was making good progress up the river, securing the deserted rebel ordnance as he went. In the late encounter the *Galena* was somewhat injured by the plunging shot of the enemy, though not sufficiently to impair her effectiveness.

The particulars of the occupation of Suffolk by Gen. WOOL'S forces will be found in the TIMES this morning. No enemy was encountered, and the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad was found in good condition. The condition of affairs in Norfolk has much improved since the occupation by our troops.

We hear a little of our flotilla on the Lower Mississippi through rebel papers received in our army before Corinth. The Vicksburgh *Citizen* of the 9th inst. announces that cannonading had been heard from our vessels on the previous day at Tunica, which is about fifty miles above Baton Rouge. We shall probably soon hear of the arrival of our gunboats at Memphis.

The Nashville *Union*, of Thursday last, has this paragraph: "A gentleman, who has just arrived here from Columbia, informs us that a dispatch had been received in that place, reporting a severe skirmish between a portion of Gen. MITCHEL'S Division and a large body of rebels who were attempting to cross Tennessee River. The rebels were driven back, with the loss of five pieces of their artillery."

Ex-Gov. NEIL S. BROWN, a gentleman well known as a leading politician, and for the last twelve months as a leading rebel in Tennessee, was arrested on Wednesday last, by order of Gov. JOHNSON, on the charge of treason. He was subsequently released on parole, for the purpose of attending to some important private business.

Under date of Spencer, Roane County, Va., May 13, Brig.-Gen. B. F. KELLEY telegraphs to Gov. PIERPOINT: "I have just arrived, by way of Reedy Creek. The column under command of Col. RATHBONE, by way of Big Bend, is not yet in, nor that under Lieut.-Col. HOY, by way of Smithville. I trust they have found the enemy. I was attacked today, about 4 o'clock P. M., in a narrow pass in Reedy Creek, by guerrillas firing from the mountain-top, but fortunately no one was killed or wounded. My men made a gallant charge up the mountain, and returned their fire with so much spirit that the guerrillas fled, and made their escape. I am satisfied that there is no force in these counties but returned refugees, probably 300 or 400."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a memorial from New-York merchants, in favor of a General Bankrupt law, was presented. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution asking the Secretary of the Interior for information relative to New-York vessels engaged in the slave-trade. The Secretary of War was called upon for information relative to the appointment of staff officers. A bill was passed for the relief of ROBERT SMALL and others, who recently delivered the rebel steamer *Planter* to Commodore DUPONT. It provides that one-half the value of the vessel and her appurtenances shall go to SMALL and his associates, with the provision that the Secretary of the Navy may invest the same in United States Stocks, the interest to be paid to SMALL and the others, or their heirs. The resolution providing for the presentation of medals of honor to enlisted men was passed. The Confiscation bill was taken up, and Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, made a speech in favor of the principle of confiscation and the emancipation of the slaves of rebels, and urging the adoption of his substitute for the bill reported by the Special Committee. Messrs. DAVIS and POWELL, of Kentucky, offered several amendments, which were rejected. The bill was discussed until the adjournment.

In the House, Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, from the Special Committee on the subject, reported articles of impeachment against WEST H. HUMPHREYS, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Second District of Tennessee. A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of five managers to conduct the impeachment, and that the Senate be acquainted with the action of the House. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Navy Appropriation bill, and Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, made a speech on the subject of postage and the franking privilege. Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, made a speech in deprecation of the continued agitation of the negro question. Various minor amendments to the Appropriation bill were adopted, and it was finally reported to the House and passed. It appropriates in the aggregate about $38,000,000.

GENERAL NEWS.

With reference to the expected exchange of Col. CORCORAN, the Philadelphia *North American*, of yesterday, says: "We were, on Saturday, shown a letter from a reliable quarter, by which it now appears probable that Col. CORCORAN will be again with his friends in a few days. The proposed exchange for him has been accepted by the rebel Government. He will arrive in Washington, it is said, early next week. The Councils of the Capital will welcome him in person. A bill for his reception in this city passed the Councils some time ago, when he was expected during the same week. When he does come there will be an excitement among the shamrocks."

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, the Joint Committee on National Affairs presented a majority report in favor of appropriating an additional half million of dollars for the relief of families of volunteers. The minority report, signed by Councilman ORTON, while admitting that much suffering exists among the families of volunteers, and that measures should be taken for its relief, does not think, in view of the fact that $2,000,000 has already been spent by the City for this purpose, and that another half million appropriation, if distributed in the manner in which the last has been, would not last over four months, that any more appropriations of that character should be made. At the same time they present an ordinance authorizing the Comptroller to borrow, on behalf of the City, a sum not exceeding $250,000, to be distributed in the manner therein set forth, to such of the families of volunteers as shall be found, after due inquiry, to be actually in need of such aid. Both reports were laid over under the rule. The weekly statement of the Comptroller was transmitted as follows: Balance on hand May 10, $493,005 89; receipts to May 17, $813,394 80; payments, $619,469 97, leaving a balance on hand May 17 of $686,930 72. The Board concurred in a resolution instructing the Committee on Taxes to confer with the Board of State Assessors to get a reduction of the assessment for this City, which exceeds that of last year by $21,000,000.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, a resolution was offered and laid over, appointing a Committee of five to make suitable arrangements for the proper celebration of the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence. A resolution was offered directing that the further extension of Fifty-seventh-street into the Hudson River be dispensed with. A resolution was adopted directing the Harlem Railroad Company to cause extra guards and fenders to be erected on their bridges. After passing upon a large amount of routine business, a report of which is published officially in another column, the Board adjourned to Thursday next.

Brig.-Gen. H. W. SLOCUM has been promoted to the command of a Division, in the advance of the Army of the Potomac. By the promotion of Brig.-Gen. KEARNEY, who held the command of the First Brigade in Gen. FRANKLIN'S Division, Gen. SLOCUM became the senior Brigadier in the Division, and now, Gen. FRANKLIN having been assigned the command of a Corps, Gen. SLOCUM is advanced to the command of the Division, which is in the advance of the army moving on Richmond.

Lieut. HIGGINS, of the Irish Brigade, one of the guard on duty at Camp Douglas, Chicago, has been placed under arrest, charged with having accepted bribes to connive at the escape of certain rebel prisoners confined there.

By a collision between trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at New-Creek, on Wednesday last, a soldier belonging to a New-York regiment, and a brakeman, were killed. The names of the persons who lost their lives are not given.

The General Terms of both the Supreme and Common Pleas Courts yesterday rendered decisions, many of which will be of interest to the public. The "pretty waiter girl" case in the Supreme Court was dismissed, and the order remanding the "pretty" Miss, vacated. In the Common Pleas, a judgment below was confirmed, enforcing a fine of $50, in each case, against the Third-avenue Railroad Company, in 82 cases, for fines. It was also adjudged that City contractors must not pile dirt and rubbish in the streets.

The reported repulse of our gunboat fleet on James River caused Stocks to open a fraction weaker yesterday, than the closing figures of Saturday, but this temporary decline brought forward fresh orders to buy, and the Market in the afternoon closed firm. Gold, 103¼@⅜. Exchange, 113¾@114 ℔ cent.

Breadstuffs were more freely offered and purchased, yesterday, at reduced prices. Cotton was quiet at former rates. A limited business was transacted in Provisions and Groceries, which latter, however, were generally quoted very firm. Metals were inactive, as were also Hemp, Oils, Naval Stores, Seeds, Spices, and Whalebone. Hay, Hops, Tallow, and Whiskey, were in fair demand. More extensive freight engagements, especially of Breadstuffs, were reported at firmer rates.

Mr. Sumner on Confiscation.

In his address to the Senate yesterday, Mr. SUMNER was eminently successful in clearing up doubts attending the right of the National Government to confiscate the property of rebels. There was little difficulty in proving them to be *criminals*, and consequently amenable to constitutional penalties; and it was no less easy to prove them *public enemies*, and therefore exposed to the extra-constitutional penalties imposed by the laws of war. These points secured, the power of Congress to confiscate, which might prove insufficient under the one, becomes perfect under the other. Some such reasoning as this, it is more than probable, has underlain the general sentiment that the rebels have exposed themselves to the most rigorous visitation of law. It has been the good fortune of Mr. SUMNER, who has brought his skill as a jurist-consult to bear on the point, to make the subject logically distinct.

Unhappily, Senator SUMNER is never so dangerous as when mounted upon a thoroughly caparisoned syllogism. He is in no instance known to spare whip or spur; and in his reckless career, he bowls down before him all manner of public interests, and gravely imperils public safety. No considerations of sane expediency or of that comprehensive State-craft which admits into the discussion of public affairs more than a single element of the question, is permitted to check the irresistible course of the Senator's logic. Hence half-way or temperate measures will not suit his ends; and even the Confiscation bill which is before the Senate, which we gave at length in our columns, yesterday, and which certainly carries rigor to an extreme, falls very far short of Mr. SUMNER'S ideas. Nothing less than a sweeping act of Liberation, manumitting every slave of every rebel by Presidential proclamation, can complete his ideal of a sound policy. This, as we see, the President is not disposed to let others issue, or at present to issue himself; and the Senate by its votes yesterday showed an entire coincidence with Mr. LINCOLN'S views. We cannot be too grateful for the nice reasoning of the Massachusetts Senator. What all concur in rejecting are his practical inferences.

The President and Gen. Hunter.

No one can be surprised by the announcement that Gen. HUNTER'S military order, emancipating all the slaves in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, on the absurd pretext that "martial law and Slavery are incompatible in a free country," is repudiated by President LINCOLN. Gen. HUNTER will be largely indebted to the President's forbearance if he is not recalled. His order involved a very gross departure from his official duty, was utterly unjustifiable in itself, and was calculated very greatly to embarrass the General Government in its great task of dealing with the rebellion.

From the very beginning of this rebellion, President LINCOLN has been perfectly clear and decided on the subject of Slavery. He has refused to make this war one of emancipation, and has steadily treated it as designed to restore the integrity of the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution. He has not yielded one iota to the fierce and relentless pressure brought to bear upon him in favor of a sweeping abolition policy. He required Gen. FREMONT to modify his proclamation of freedom to the slaves of rebels, so as to conform strictly to the law of Congress. He has more than once declared himself hostile to any scheme of emancipation which was not gradual in its operation, which did not compensate the owners and which did not provide for colonizing the enfranchised slaves. He is not likely to change these views merely to accommodate Gen. HUNTER. This country has had no President for years who has shown greater tenacity of purpose,—a more fixed and immovable adherence to a line of policy—than President LINCOLN. He has his own views of the public exigency and of the way to meet it. He knows the objects to be accomplished and how to reach them. He has evinced all the firmness of JACKSON without his violence, and enjoys all his popularity without its drawbacks. He commands to-day the confidence of the American people to a degree unsurpassed by any of his predecessors. Such a man is not likely to surrender his own opinions or to abandon his own policy, without better reasons than those assigned by Gen. HUNTER.

It is urged in defence of the General's act, that the yellow fever season is approaching, and that he needs acclimated negroes to work upon his fortifications. He gives no such reason for his decree. He bases his action on no such ground. Besides, the yellow fever is not to be averted by a military order, nor can laborers be commanded by such a process. If he needs slaves for work, let him seize them for military purposes; his powers are ample for so doing. But proclaiming their freedom neither swells the numbers of his workmen, nor gives him command of their labor. So far as practical results are concerned, it is *brutum fulmen*. If it takes effect and actually frees the slaves, it plunges those States into an abyss of blood and terror which might glut the most wolfish hatred, but which could not contribute in the least toward the peace and union which the war professes to seek.

We have very little doubt that Slavery is to receive its death-blow at the hands of this rebellion. That its political power is already destroyed no sensible man can doubt. The day has gone by forever when Slavery could dictate the policy of the General Government—control the action of nominating Conventions, terrify Congress into the enactment of laws for its special benefit, or ostracise those who refuse to believe in its divinity as unfit for public office in a free Republic. If the rebellion were to end today, and every Southern State were to return to the Union, the slaveholding interest would hold forever hereafter only a secondary and subordinate position in the Government of the country. That the leaders of the rebellion will consent that it should hold such a place without a further struggle for the maintenance of its supremacy, is not probable. They will fight on its behalf to the end. But the contest *now* is with the *political* power of Slavery. The point to be decided is, which of the two, Slavery or the Constitution, is strongest in the control of the Government.

We believe that Slavery will be beaten in the battle, and that the supremacy of the Constitution will be maintained. We hope that its supremacy will be restored over every State and every part of our common country, without any such violent rupture of their local institutions as shall plunge them into social chaos. The political power of Slavery will be forever destroyed. Its supreme dictatorship over thought and speech and freedom of action, will be annihilated. If this result can be accomplished now, all the rest will follow in due time. Slavery, as a form of labor, as a social institution, cannot long survive its downfall as a political power. And its extinction will be most safely reached, if it shall thus come gradually, as a result of the working of social laws, with due preparation, and accompanied by just guiding and restraining influences.

When the military power of the rebellion has been broken, we shall be able to judge of the possibility of such an issue. If the Southern people shall then insist on peace, and accept it on terms honorable to themselves, and safe for the Union, we may hope for a return of our former material prosperity, with a healthier and better development of our political principles. If they refuse peace, and still insist on war,—if after their armies have been defeated, and their resources exhausted, they persist in gratifying their blind and baseless hatred of the Government of the Union, they must be prepared for such a form of war as the emergency may require. They will *then* have no right to complain if their whole land should be swept with the besom of destruction, and its social forms and usages replaced by others more in conformity with the civilization of the age and the principles of the Government under which we live.

THE SITUATION IN VIRGINIA.—A letter from a Special Correspondent, in another column, throws instructive light upon the condition of military affairs about Richmond. It may be safe, however, to receive with caution his estimate of the rebel strength. This has so uniformly been exaggerated, too often, we fear, to enhance the value and merit of the anticipated Union victory, as to put the public well on its guard; and at Richmond, as at Corinth, it will be reasonable to deduct twenty per cent. from the rebel numbers, and then to make a fresh deduction for raw levies, the sick, and the disaffected. But, even then, the public certainly shares the wonder of this letter-writer, why the troops of MCDOWELL and BANKS, of WOOL and BURNSIDE, are not advancing with forced marches upon Richmond, to surround, cut off and capture the insurgent army.

Seceding from Secession—Military Interpretation of State Rights.

It would have been difficult to predict, at the beginning of the rebellion, when the theory of "State Rights" was used as the lever with which to precipitate the Southern States out of the Union, that the self-same doctrine might eventually become one of the instruments in bringing those States back into the Union. But there are already several unmistakable tokens that the bane is also to prove the antidote, and none more marked than the military interpretation which the doctrine of "State Rights" has just received in North Carolina. The facts of this interesting development are related in an article from the Newbern newspaper, which will be found in another column. It appears that when that place was captured by Gen. BURNSIDE, it was reported that Mayor RESPESS, of Washington, N. C., went to see the General. Mr. RESPESS was hereupon arrested by agents of DAVIS in the night, hurried off to Richmond in irons, and thrust into a dungeon. The outrage created intense excitement throughout the State. Gov. CLARK (who is not *yet* in prison) accordingly sent an imperative demand to the Richmond authorities that the person of the Mayor must be delivered up forthwith, *otherwise North Carolina would send a force to back up the demand of the Convention.* This effected his release. But the matter does not end here. It seems that the rebel "President" a few days since ordered Gov. CLARK to furnish all the means of transportation and defence possible to aid him in the passage to and through the Cotton States, and also for additional troops. Gov. CLARK, backed by the Convention, informed him that he "had received all the aid from North Carolina that he could expect, and that hereafter no more troops would be permitted to leave the State," and has ordered all the North Carolina State troops home. He further informed the Richmond authorities that they could use the railroads in retreating homewards, but they would run their own risk of being intercepted by a Union force at any part of the State. The source through which this intelligence comes leaves no doubt of the substantial accuracy of the whole transaction.

If this were an isolated case it might be traversed by the claim of something peculiar in the temper of the people of the Old North State. But it is not an isolated case. It is but a short time since a body of South Carolina soldiery, true to the State-Rights traditions which have of late been the "be all and the end all" of her politics, refused to leave the limits of the State in support of the Southern cause, alleging, as the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* reported, that "they were enlisted to serve the State of South Carolina, and were willing to fight in her defence, but *that they would not go out of the State.*" The officers urged the stigma that would rest upon them for refusing to go where their country most needed their services, and the reproach they would bring upon the State of South Carolina, which had been foremost in the work of resistance. Sheer appeals, however, were unavailing, and the malcontents stubbornly refused to leave the boundaries of the State.

We are safe in predicting that there will be a steady development of the State-Rights theory in the South, and that in proportion as the rebellion wanes this cardinal doctrine will acquire new and peculiar power. If the rebels would only stick faithfully to the programme with which they set out, the fabric of rebellion would ere this have fallen to pieces of its own weight. But the Richmond usurpers soon discovered that though secession might be a very useful aid to break up a Government, it was a poor principle on which to found a new one, and the "Confederacy" has for months been such a despotism as there are few parallels to. The honest Southern devotees to State-Rights are themselves beginning to discover and deplore what they call the "great change in our Government." The end will be that we shall find this heresy a most important auxiliary in the rehabilitation of the Union. As the Confederate cause experiences new reverses, it will become very convenient to fall back determinedly on the "reserved rights" of the States. The first step, in many cases, will not be loyalty to the Union, but State Rights *versus* The Confederacy. State Rights will be the middle term that will let them down from rebellion to reunion. The logical outworking of secession is to secede *from* secession. It is interesting to see how the moral laws thus vindicate themselves—how vaulting ambition doth o'erleap itself and fall on the other side.

WHERE OUR IRON-CLADS ARE WEAK.—Our knowledge of iron-clad vessels is really yet so limited that every lesson is valuable, even though purchased at the cost of vexatious or disastrous experiences. The action at Fort Darling, on the James River, will doubtless, when we receive the full details, furnish some important contributions, and already it has brought out one fact very sharply. The *Monitor* was struck in her sides several times by shot from rifled cannon of the heaviest caliber, but was wholly uninjured. The *Galena*, however, was, we learn, severely damaged in her deck and upper works by the shot of the rebel batteries,—Fort Darling being situated upon a bluff two hundred feet above the river, high enough to direct a plunging fire upon attacking boats, which could not use their guns in response. Now the so-called "bomb-proof" deck of the *Galena* is but half an inch (possibly five-eighths) in thickness; of course, altogether too thin to withstand the impact of heavy rifled shot. While she was in process of construction we repeatedly urged in these columns the imperative necessity of adding to the thickness of metal both of her bows and deck. The [illegible] was heeded with respect to the former—the half-inch plating being stripped off, and two and a half inch bars substituted, making her bows of equal thickness with her sides. But it was not heeded with respect of the deck, and she was put in service in a condition certain to result just as it has resulted. Our other iron-clads have inch plating on their decks—but this is also quite too thin. It may safely be stated as an "acquired fact," that the vulnerable part of our iron-clad gunboats is their deck-plating. Let the Navy Department make a note of it.

European Intervention in Mexico.

Any one disposed to argue that truth and justice have very little to do with the regulation of human affairs, could not be readily silenced. We are led to express this opinion by the acts of the Allies in Mexico and the sentiments contained in an article on European intervention in that country, taken from the London *Times* and published in our columns of yesterday.

In that article the *Times* says: "We have, indeed, been unalterably convinced of the necessity of some reorganization of the Mexican State, and if it should be argued that a Republic has been found an impossibility with such people, we could not contradict the conclusion." In continuation, the *Times* argues that the success of the Allies in Mexico would be displeasing to the United States, and remarks:

> "The spectacle of a Democracy convicted of failure, with the abatement of the nuisance by European arms in favor of a more practicable form of Government, is terribly offensive to American eyes, and the Federals would, doubtless, have intervened after their own fashion, but for the ample occupation with which they are already provided."

The author of the foregoing sentiments may live to see British institutions unfortunately affected by this very attempt of European arms to abate what he terms a "nuisance" in Mexico. It would be well for the European powers now intervening in Mexico, to inquire into the causes of the political and social disorder they are so free to charge as existing in Mexico to such an extent as to call for foreign and armed intervention. On a careful and candid investigation of this matter, it would be found that the policy and diplomacy of the intervening powers in Mexico, constituted the principal source of all the political and social evils said to exist in that country. To schemes of plunder and the promotion of anarchy in Mexico alone have foreign policy and diplomacy been devoted. We will give a few practical examples of this.

Since the formation of the Mexican Republic, nearly all the commerce of the Mexican-Pacific coast has been of a contraband character, and carried on under the protection of British men-of-war. In the importation of goods all along that coast, little or no regard has been paid to the Mexican revenue laws; and in the export of coin and bullion from that side, British war vessels pass up and down the coast periodically, gathering the precious metals at the various points of export, refusing to pay any of the export duty required by law, and not troubling themselves to give any excuse except that "might makes right."

We believe it can be readily and clearly proved that the foreigners doing business on the Mexican Pacific Coast have, in the export of silver by British men-of-war, clandestinely, or in open defiance of the export duty law, within the last thirty years, defrauded Mexico out of an amount that would have kept down the entire interest account on all the foreign claims against Mexico of every name and nature. The practical operation of this is, that a class of foreign bondholders are defrauded out of what they are legally entitled to collect, by another class of foreign smugglers, and poor Mexico is denounced in unmeasured terms for her pecuniary delinquencies. This is one example of the working of foreign policy and diplomacy of Mexico. Other examples of how European Ambassadors, in that country, prostitute their high official position to schemes of private gain, will not be out of place now.

M. LAVASSEUR, the French Minister in Mexico in 1856, imported fine carriages quite extensively into the country, free of duty, under the seal of the French Legation. The manufacture of fine carriages is a prominent branch of industry in the City of Mexico, and a large number of mechanics depend upon it for subsistence. The importation by LAVASSEUR of foreign carriages, free of duty, so injured the business of the manufacturers of the article in the City of Mexico, that the excited and outraged artisans in this line congregated one evening, and proceeding to the repository of the French Minister, they dragged out some sixty carriages and burned them on the public plaza.

The Count DE GABRIAC, who succeeded M. LAVASSEUR as French Minister in Mexico, was an open and active partisan of the Miramon Government, and for nearly two years he imported French millinery goods free of duty, under the seal of the French Legation, into the City of Mexico, in such quantities as to supply the milliners of the city. As a matter of course, the regular importers, mostly Frenchmen, were highly incensed, and endeavored to put a stop to the operations of GABRIAC. But the Miramon Government permitted them. Memorial after memorial, exposing GABRIAC, and petitioning for his removal, was forwarded to the Emperor NAPOLEON by the French traders in the City of Mexico. He was finally recalled in 1860, but not until he had done incalculable mischief to the country, and made large sums of money.

The issue of $52,000,000 of bonds by MIRAMON, acting under the inspiration and influence of the English, French and Spanish Ministers, is, perhaps, one of the most gigantic frauds on Mexico ever perpetrated. Those bonds were taken by foreigners, mostly Frenchmen, at from one and a half to three cents on the dollar, and Mons. SALIGNY, the present French Minister, is the agent of the holders of these bonds; and the intrigues of the parties interested to force the Juarez Government to acknowledge these Miramon bonds for their full value, have constituted one of the chief obstacles to the establishment of peace and order, since that Government gained the victory over the Church party.

Where, we ask, is honor, honesty, justice or common decency? How can a people rise, prosper, progress, exist, so enthralled as the Mexicans are by the evil acts of powerful nations? If truth and justice have any part in the regulation of human affairs, the attempt of the Allies to abate what the London *Times* terms a "nuisance" in Mexico, after the manner they propose, will most surely meet with disastrous failure.

THE CASE OF COL. CROCKER AND MAJOR CASSIDY.—In another column will be found a letter from Col. CROCKER whose capture, with Major CASSIDY, by the rebels on the 22d of April, occasioned a good deal of comment at the time. The peculiar circumstances of the case prompted the suspicion that they must have intended to desert, a suspicion which we freely shared and expressed at the time. Col. CROCKER protests against this as cruelly unjust, and states that they were engaged in the performance of an ordinary camp duty, and neither saw any picket-guard nor had any reason to suppose that they had passed beyond the lines. The first indication of danger that met them was finding themselves in presence of twenty or thirty of the enemy's riflemen.

We publish also an official report, made at the time by Lieut.-Col. BUTLER, of the circumstances of this affair. This document embodies the testimony of WM. MACADEW, a private, who states that he was a vidette on duty that night,—and that he said to these officers, as they passed him, that they were beyond the line of pickets. He states that the Colonel knew him, and spoke to him as he passed. He did not inform him that there was any special danger in going beyond the pickets. Lieut.-Col. BUTLER censures with severity this omission on the part of the pickets, to which he attributes the subsequent capture of these two officers.

We welcome, as we have already taken occasion to state, anything which tends to relieve two prominent American officers from the suspicion of having deserted to the enemy. We have never seen either of them, and have never heard from any responsible source anything of either which would give plausibility to the report of their desertion. But in view of the circumstances of the case, their friends certainly cannot think it strange that such a report should have obtained currency and credence with a considerable portion of the public. It seems almost incredible that two officers of their rank should have needed to be informed that it was dangerous, in front of the enemy, to go beyond the line of their own pickets. It is to be sure conceivable that the remark made by the vidette may not have been heard by the officer to whom it was addressed, and in that fact it is possible to find some excuse for their persisting in their promenade toward the enemy's lines. We are more than willing to accept these explanations as proofs that they did not desert; but we cannot acquit them of a degree of recklessness in regard to their official duties, in the highest degree deserving of censure, and of dangerous precedent.

A WASTE OF TROOPS.—What does the military expedition which has received marching orders from Leavenworth for New-Mexico, propose to accomplish? It is not needed now for any purpose in New-Mexico; for the few rebels who have been ravaging and ruling that Territory for a year past have been driven out of it pell-mell, and have fled through Arizona into Mexico or Texas. The expedition cannot be needed for Arizona; for there are National troops enough out of duty in New-Mexico to take care of that region, and to sustain its newly erected Government. It cannot possibly be intended to operate against Western Texas in this way, by a prodigious march of a thousand miles across deserts and plains and over mountains, and amid savages; for there is a short, direct, and easy route from Fort Leavenworth to Texas. Beside, the force composing the expedition, though large, is altogether too small to attempt any operation in Texas; and will probably not get there before next Fall—if ever.

This New-Mexican expedition was projected when there was at least an appearance of necessity for it; and it has latterly been assiduously urged forward by frontier speculators, who are not altogether free from charges of self-interest in the case. Now there is not a shadow of use for it unless it be to furnish a market for the supplies raised in Kansas, and to give employment to thousands of teamsters and mules in hauling these supplies across the Plains. The expedition consists of five regiments—five of the best regiments in the West—commanded by a General who achieved reputation at Wilson's Creek and at other early battles of the war. These troops can be illy spared at this time. Every General everywhere is calling for reinforcements, and they are all complaining that they cannot move till they get them. At such a moment it is surely a serious loss to exile such a brigade to the deserts of New-Mexico. It is not yet too late to countermand the marching orders said to have been received. And unless the expedition has some other purpose than to fill the maw of certain Kansas cormorants, we hope the it will be stopped at once, and the troops remanded to Corinth, or South Carolina, or somewhere else that fighting and fighting men are required.

UP THE JAMES.—It seems that the repulse of our iron-clad fleet on the James River was very temporary. By the tenor of the dispatches yesterday, it appeared almost as if our entire fleet had been annihilated. But this morning the news will satisfy the most sanguine. Our gunboats are still within eight miles of Richmond, and the banks of the James to that point have now been entirely cleared of rebel batteries, so that bombketches and other aids can be sent up, as well as supplies. The river being clear and navigable to Fort Darling, it only remains now that that work be reduced, and our gunboats will then probably be able at once to steam up within cannon-shot of JEFF. DAVIS. There is no reason to doubt that they will be able to do this; and if the rebel army has not yet fled across the James, they will also be able to prevent that great rebel "strategic movement." It is altgether likely that the naval force will be the first force to reach the rebel capital.

EFFICIENCY OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—The United States Sanitary Commission has just received from Col. HOWLAND, of the Sixteenth New-York Volunteers, now with [illegible] contribution of one thousand dollars, with a letter from the donor, in which he says:

"I have seen soo many instances of the good the Commission is doing not to be grateful for its work, and at the same time anxious to help it in the only way I know how."

This is strong testimony to the services of the Commission on the Peninsula. We learn, also, that since May 1 it has purchased and paid for nearly $16,000 worth of supplies for the hospitals at Washington, Yorktown, Pittsburgh Landing, Cairo, &c.; $2,000 worth of the stores were sent to New-Orleans by the *Ocean Queen*, which sailed on Saturday. This is in addition to the stores which are sent to its various dépôts by the patriotic women of the country. Of these, eighty-five thousand articles were issued during the last week to the military hospitals of Virginia from its Washington dépôt alone.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Rumored Difficulties Between the State and Confederate Authorities—Night Attack on Washington, N. C.—Outrageous Treatment of a Union Prisoner by the Rebels—List of Rhode Island Prisoners at Salisbury, N. C.—A Military Funeral—Raising of Sunken Vessels in the Neuse River, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Newbern, N. C., Monday, May 12, 1862.

We are just now favored with many rumors in regard to difficulties between the rebel State authorities and the Confederate Government. These rumors are mainly derived from parties at Washington, N. C., which city begins to be almost as prolific of rumors as its namesake upon the Potomac. If we could fully credit the reports from that source, it would give us good reason to think that North Carolina was tired of the rebel cause, and disposed to return to her allegiance to the Government and the Constitution. As in duty bound, I send you these stories, but your readers must judge for themselves how much credit is to be given to them. Hereabouts they are not at present received with any great reliance, although it may be that they have some foundation in fact. They purport to be given upon the authority of a member of the State Convention, which has recently been in session at Raleigh.

A few weeks since, Mayor Respess, of Washington, was seized by the Confederates and taken to Richmond, to be tried for treason against the Southern Confederacy, in having favorably received our forces on their first visit to Washington, and shown sympathy with the Union cause. This arrest, and the manner in which it was made, is said to have caused an intense excitement throughout the State. While he was on trial, the Governor of the State sent a committee to Richmond to demand his immediate and unconditional surrender. The Committee were told that the trial was in progress, and that a few witnesses were yet to be examined, when it would be completed. It was also represented to them that it was very desirable that the trial should be allowed to proceed to its close. This was responded to by a peremptory demand that he should be delivered up, accompanied by the intimation that if it were not done at once, force would be used to compel a compliance. Thereupon Mr. Respess was delivered to the Committee, and is said to be now on his way to Washington. The Committee also informed the Confederate authorities that North Carolina was fully competent to manage her own affairs, and that no more of her citizens must be taken out of the State for trial.

It is also reported that Gov. Clark recently received an order from Jeff. Davis to furnish all possible means of transportation through the State for the Confederate troops; and, further, to supply additional troops for the service of the Confederate Government. In reply to this demand, Gov. Clark is said to have informed him (Davis) that he had received all the aid from this State that he could expect, and that no more troops would be sent from North Carolina; and that he has, in addition, ordered the return of all the soldiers from this State now in the rebel army. Permission was given for the use of the railroad for the transportation of the rebel army through the State, but they were informed that it must be at their own risk of attack from the Union troops, and that they must defend themselves from any such attack, if made, while *in transitu*. A report had previously been current that Gov. Clark had himself been arrested and taken to Richmond, on a charge of treason. The above rumors do not bear internal evidence of their truth, and are doubtless much exaggerated, if they should even have a foundation in fact. Doubtless the rebels are very much alarmed at the progress made by Gen. Burnside, and the other recent successes of the Union armies, but there is little reason to think that, as yet, they are disposed to return to their allegiance.

About 3 o'clock on Friday morning a company of rebel cavalry, about one hundred strong, under the command of Capt. Walker, made an attack upon the troops stationed at Washington. One company of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts occupy the town as a guard. Besides these there is an attempt being made at this place, as previously reported, to organize a North Carolina Regiment for the Union service, of which, if successful, the son of Mayor Respess is to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Their design is supposed to have been the capture of our officers in the town, which they hoped to do and escape before the gunboats should have an opportunity to open fire upon them. Our pickets heard them approaching and fired upon them, and they were finally repulsed, it is thought with some loss. While the skirmish was in progress two of the North Carolina recruits were shot and their brains barbarously beaten out with the butt end of a musket. The rebels finally retired discomfitted. None of the Massachusetts men were injured.

This city continues to be quite lively, notwithstanding a large number of the forces of the expedition are stationed elsewhere. The former citizens continue to come in slowly, as they can make their way through the lines, having become satisfied that they are at least as safe under the protection of the Union as the rebel troops. Many of them acknowledge that they are better treated by our troops than they were by their own; and that their persons and property are better respected than when the rebels ruled over them.

One of the principal attractions here now, is the beautiful music made by the different regimental bands. Sunday afternoon Gilmore's Band (Massachusetts Twenty-fourth) gave a concert in front of Gen. Foster's headquarters, at which there was a very large attendance. Many beautiful pieces of music were performed, in the best style of this excellent band, much to the delight and gratification of the audience.

On Saturday last one of our pickets, who was taken prisoner by some rebel cavalry about three weeks since, reached this city, having been released on parole. His story is calculated to excite the deepest indignation in every humane breast, and forcibly illustrates the different sentiments and principles which govern the Union and rebel authorities, in the treatment of prisoners.

His name is George E. Fuller, a private in Battery F, First Regiment Rhode Island Light Artillery. He was taken prisoner while on duty as a picket, at a place called Deep Gully, about eight miles from this city on the road to Kingston. He was fired upon by some rebel soldiers who were hid in the bushes alongside of the road on which was his beat. The ball, which was doubtless intended for his heart, entered his horse's nose, and passing up through its head, lodged in the neck. In falling, the horse came down upon him, and severely injured his collar bone and right shoulder. Before he could extricate himself from under the horse, he was captured by the rebel cavalry. He was taken to the headquarters of the rebel cavalry, about sixteen miles from Newbern, where he was kept all night. The next morning a buggy was obtained, in which he was sent to Kingston. [illegible] custody of Gen. Ransom. His wounds were very painful, but no attention was paid to them, and at night he was thrust into a dungeon, where, suffering as he was, he had only the hard floor to sleep on without anything in the shape of bed or bedding for his use. On the following Monday he was sent by railroad to Goldsboro, and there transferred to the custody of Gen. Branch, and by him sent to Salisbury, N. C., which is situated on the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, about one hundred and seventy-eight miles from Goldsboro. Here he was examined by a surgeon, for the first time, who told him that his collar-bone was broken and his shoulder out of joint, and ordered him to go into the hospital, which he did. The next day the surgeon, without attempting to do anything for him, told him to go to the quarters where the other prisoners were. Fortunately another of the prisoners, who had charge of the hospital, took pity upon him, and made him a comfortable bed in an upper room, where he remained until he was ordered to be released. He was at Salisbury about ten days, and during all this time nothing was done by the surgeon for his wounded shoulder. At the end of this time he was sent for, and with another man named H. H. Robbins, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts, who was captured upon the same day, released upon parole. Mr. Fuller's dislocations have been so long neglected that they cannot now be set, as the bone is knit together. He has lost the use of his right arm entirely, and it is doubtful if he will ever be able to use it again.

Salisbury appears to be a sort of dépôt for Union prisoners. There are now confined there 1,480 prisoners, many of whom were captured at Bull Run. Others are from Bal.'s Bluff and various other battles, where the rebels have captured them.

Mr. Fuller succeeded in obtaining the names of the Rhode Island Volunteers who are held at Salisbury. One or two of them have been reported as dead. The following is the list as furnished to him, which may, perhaps, afford the first information received by their friends for a long time, of their existence;

Second Regiment (three months) Rhode Island Volunteers—Captured at Bull Run.

Lieut. Church, Privates G. A. Steron, A. Bradford, Z. T. Rogers, F. Jeffers, L. A. Berre, F. Baily, Chas. Bean, J. Barry, Wm. Crosby, G. Greves, Daniel Lake, James McCabe, John McCabe, E. N. Rounds, A. S. Smith, D. Shippy, James F. Wilkinson, (Bristol, R. I.;) A. Waldron, Hugh Haley and Wm. B. Ryan, musicians.

First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers.

Privates D. Jenks, H. M. Bowen, D. W. Barnes, A. M. Hawkins, Z. Jacobs, S. W. Snow, H. Statford, J. Pollard, Jas. Seamans, S. B. Simmons, E. Holmes. *Captured at Ball's Bluff—Third Battery R. I. Artillery.* Chas. Cornell, G. B. Atwood, (Providence, R. I.;) Wm. F. Madison.

Of Massachusetts soldiers there are about twice as many retained there. That these prisoners are detained, when we have released so many of the rebels captured, seems singular.

As these two prisoners were released on parole, of course they cannot give any information in regard to the enemy.

A BRAVE SOLDIER.

The remains of Sergeant Poppy, of the Fifty-first New-York Volunteers, were borne to their last resting place on Sunday morning, to the sound of solemn music, and the slow and sorrowing tread of the comrades, who with him had faced the dread dangers of the battle-field. Beloved and respected by officers and men, he has passed away, but his memory and the recollection of his noble bravery, shall stimulate to renewed deeds of heroism those whom he has left behind. He was the standard-bearer of the Fifty-first New-York, and on the morning of the Newbern fight, he was the first to leap ashore with the flag he loved and honored. Right well did he discharge his duty, and carried through the fight the glorious banner which, though riddled by bullets, still waved in triumph. At last he was struck down, desperately wounded, but not until the day was won. It was hoped he might be saved, notwithstanding the number and severity of his wounds. All efforts were vain, however, and he breathed his last on Saturday morning, and on Sunday his remains were committed to the silent tomb. Mr. Vincent Colyer read the funeral service, and made a very eulogistic and feeling address to those who had come to pay this last sad tribute to their departed friend and brother. With a farewell volley over his grave, his comrades turned sadly away, and left him to that silence and repose which, sooner or later, is the lot of all. Among the officers who attended as mourners, I noticed Brig.-Gen. Ferrero, formerly the Colonel of the regiment.

I learn from Capt. Wilson, of the steam-transport *Pilot Boy*, that, on Saturday night, a second attack was made on Washington, by a body of about 150 rebel cavalry. They entered the town, and the small body of soldiers who hold the City retreated to the gunboats, anchored off the place. The gunboats then threw a few shells at the rebels, who, finding that the place was becoming too hot for comfort, retreated, and our men again reoccupied it. Reinforcements are on their way there, in sufficient numbers to prevent anything of the sort from taking place again. The animosity of the rebels is greatly excited against Washington, in consequence of its being the headquarters of the North Carolina Regiment, which it is attempted to raise.

On Saturday, Capt. N. Tomey, of the schooner *Scout*, who has been sick ever since the occupation of Newbern, died and was buried here on Sunday.

Prof. Maillefert is engaged in raising the vessels sunk in the Neuse River, below the city, to obstruct its navigation. Two have been raised already, a hermaphrodite brig and a schooner, and the balance will soon be afloat again.

From the Newbern Progress, May 10.

We obtain the following news by way of Washington, and direct from Raleigh:

"The arrest of Mayor Respess, of Washington, N. C., who was seized in the night time in the most summary manner, and hurried off to Richmond, in irons, is creating a most intense excitement in the State. The Governor of the State, (who is *not* in prison, as reported,) backed by the Convention, sent a peremptory demand to the Richmond authorities for the immediate delivery of the person of Mayor Respess, who was kept in close confinement. His trial was in process when they received the demand, and the authorities at Richmond informed the Committee sent by Gov. Clark that there was a few more witnesses to appear in the case, and they desired to complete the trial.

The Committee informed the authorities at Richmond that the person of the Mayor must be delivered up forthwith, otherwise North Carolina would send a force to back up the demand of the Convention. Mr. Respess was delivered over to the Committee, and went to Raleigh rejoicing. He was set at liberty, and is now on his way home to Washington, where the Union citizens are preparing to give him an ovation. This Committee was also instructed to, and did, deliver an order to the Virginia chivalry, that North Carolina was capable of managing her own affairs, and that no more of her citizens must be taken out of the State.

In connection with this matter, we also learn that J. Davis a few days since ordered Gov. Clark to furnish them all the means of transportation and defence possible to aid him in his passage to and through the cotton States, and also for additional troops. Gov. Clark, backed by the Convention, informed him that he had received all the aid from North Carolina that he could expect, and that hereafter no more troops would be permitted to leave the State, and has ordered all the North Carolina troops home.

Gov. Clark informed the rebels that they could use the railroads in retreating homeward, and that they would run their own risk of being intercepted by a Union force at any part of the State.

The above information comes from a member of the Convention."

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Testimonial of the Life-saving Benevolent Association to Hamilton E. Towle, Esq.

The following correspondence explains itself:

New-York, May 17, 1862.

Hamilton E. Towle, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* The Life-saving Benevolent Association of New-York, at a meeting held on the 17th of January last, unanimously resolved to present to you the gold medal of the Association, inscribed as follows:

"Presented to Hamilton E. Towle for his ingenious contrivance of a steering machine, which he fitted to the steamship *Great Eastern*, under circumstances of great peril, and subsequently of complete success, in saving numerous passengers and that noble ship."

The medal has been prepared, and I deem the present return of the vessel to our waters as a fitting occasion to present the same to you. The Association desire by it to show their appreciation of your ingenuity and skill which were instrumental in saving that noble specimen of naval architecture, with her numerous passengers, from destruction on the voyage in September, 1861.

I avail myself of the opportunity to congratulate you for having so ably exhibited the national characteristic of our countrymen for invention.

Respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

T. TILESTON,

President Life-saving Benevolent Association.

No. 144 Greene-street, New-York, May 19, 1862.

Thos. Tileston, Esq., President of the Life-saving Benevolent Association of New-York, &c., &c.:

Sir—Allow me through you to return my sincere thanks to the Life-saving Benevolent Association for the honor it has conferred upon me by the presentation of its gold medal.

To be the recipient of this beautiful testimonial from your distinguished and excellent institution is most gratifying to me, particularly at this time when the *Great Eastern* has just made her first trip to our harbor since the occasion referred to on the medal.

Permit me also to thank you for your kind expressions of congratulation.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

HAMILTON E. TOWLE.

Edwin James—A Note from Mr. Charles Edward.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At a meeting of the friends and admirers of Mr. Edwin James, that distinguished individual expressed himself, according to the report in the *Herald* of Sunday, thus:

"No, gentlemen, the attacks upon me, as I will show, have been dark and insidious, and they came from the other side of the water, and I blush to find that an English gentleman, who is enjoying your generous hospitality, and availing himself of the same refuge that I seek, viz.: to earn position by his industry and honor—that an English gentleman, Mr. Chas. Edwards—is at the bottom of this attack upon me. [Applause and hisses."]

The account in the Times is only a little variant:

"These attacks on him had been dark and insidious, and came from the other side, and he traced them to an English gentleman, enjoying our hospitality, like himself, Mr. Charles Edwards, who was at the bottom of them. [Applause, hisses and confusion.]"

Permit me to say that, just before noon of the 5th inst., and while I was going into the United States Circuit Court, the Secretary of the Law Institution, (of which I am a member,) overtook and asked me to step into its Library, where, at 12 o'clock, there was to be a meeting. I did so. The meeting was organized by one of its Vice-Presidents, in the absence of the head of the Institute. A motion was made for a Committee "to inquire into the matter of the admission of Edwin James, Esq. to the bar of this State, with power to take such measures as they may deem proper thereon." I neither moved nor seconded the resolution, nor did I know anything about it, directly or indirectly, until so invited to attend. The meeting adjourned, leaving it to the regular President, John Anthon, Esq., to fill the Committee, and on a subsequent day, I was notified of being one of the number. I did not wish, angle for or seek the position of Committee-man; and what I did was merely to perform a duty imposed upon me.

The matter of Mr. James, is one between the between the Law Institute and the Court, and not between the latter and a Committee of the former.

I have not been employed, retained or written to about Mr. Edwin James, at any time, from any part of the world; nor have I ever been approached, from any quarter, by any person, in regard to anything in relation to him. I knew of no attempted proceeding against the Queen's Counsel until the moment I was so invited into the Library of the Institute. I have not come across his path—never attempted to do so—and his person is stranger to me.

So that while the admirers of Mr. Edwin James may choose, if they will, to believe in his statements of his own professional conduct, they must perceive that, as regards me and my course of action, the truth is not in him. I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

CHARLES EDWARDS.

New-York, Monday, May 19, 1862.

Amusements.

Gottschalk's Last Concert.—The final concert of the great pianist takes place this evening at Niblo's Saloon, where he will be assisted by Messrs. Mason and Mills, upon the piano. He will also be supported by D'Angri, Brignoli, Susini and Mancusi. It will be crowded, and there can be no necessity for us to ask the attention of our readers to either the artists or the programme.

Mme. De Villiers' Concert.—When the artists are all well-known and few novelties or none are offered to the public, the labors of the critic are remarkably lightened. He may say that Mme. Strakosch sung agreeably, and that Mr. Ridolfi displayed the equal qualities of the register of his voice with great effect; that Mme. de Villiers and Mr. Golbeck severally touched the piano very pleasantly, and that Mr. Villanova also displayed his talent, and there the matter ends. In the present instance we shall, however, particularize the "Aria di Chilsa" sung by Ridolfi, and "La Mere et l'Enfan" of Donizetti, capitally rendered by Mme. Strakosch. We ought also to allude to the duet on the "Puritani" played by Mme. De Villiers and Mr. Doehler. The audience was fashionable and large, although scarcely crowded and bore the waiting imposed upon them, in the first, part of the concert, by some mismanagement, with exemplary patience.

News from San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal., Wednesday, May 14.

The trial of Judge Hardy, of the Sixteenth United States District Court, ended to-day before the State Senate. He was convicted by a two-thirds majority (required by the Constitution) of disloyalty to the Government in uttering seditious language.

A resolution expelling him from his office was passed by a vote of 21 to 14.

The various other charges against him—such as corruption in office, drunkenness, &c.—were not sustained, although in some cases the majority was against him.

The charge of misconduct in the trial of Judge Terry, for killing Senator Broderick, failed by a tie vote. Judge Hardy was the Judge before whom Terry was acquitted.

Arrived, ship *Kate Hooper*, New-York; *Asterion*, New-York; *Josiah L. Hale*, New-York.

Sailed, ship *Ivanhoe*, Callao.

San Francisco, Friday, May 16.

Sailed, steamer *Golden Age*, for Panama, with 260 passengers and $550,000 in treasure, for New-York, and $220,000 for England.

San Francisco, Thursday, May 15.

Arrived, ships *Belle of the Seas*, from New-York; *Mercedes*, Hong Kong.

Sailed, ship *Albertine*, Callao.

The Legislature adjourned *sine die* to-day, and Sacramento becomes the State capital again.

Loss of a Prize Steamer With a Battery of Artillery.

Boston, Monday, May 19.

The bark *Wild Gazelle*, which arrived here today from Ship Island, reports that the prize steamer *P. C. Wallis*, while on the way from Ship Island to New-Orleans, with a battery of artillery on board, sprung aleak and sunk. The crew were saved by the gunboat *Saxon*.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 801, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE ADVANCE ON RICHMOND—McClellan Fifteen Miles from Richmond.

REPULSE OF OUR IRON GUNBOATS ON JAMES RIVER.

OUR PENINSULAR CORRESPONDENCE—Full Particulars of the Battles at Williamsburgh and Wets Point—The Advance up the Pamunkey.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC—Gen. Cox and the Enemy—Alarm in Western Virginia.

GEN. HUNTER'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION—Effect of It—The President's Intentions.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH—TERRIBLE NAVAL BATTLE NEAR FORT WRIGHT—Preparations for a Southern Waterloo near Corinth—Attacks by Beauregard—News from Arkansas.

GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY, with graphic Descriptive Letters—Movements of Gen Mitchel—News from the Mississippi Flotilla.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—Arrival of the Great Eastern—Letter from Paris—French Intervention Threatened.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

A number of the highest interest.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name.

[illegible] invite the attention of those who are in want of ready-made Spring and Summer clothing, to their stock, believing their goods to be as desirable in all respects as can be found in the City. Our goods are made in the best manner, and our styles (particularly for boys and youth,) are acknowledged to be superior.

The Men's Custom Department is well stocked with piece goods, and the cutters are equal to the best.

MILITARY, NAVY AND SCHOOL UNIFORMS, receive particular attention. Also, uniforms for the Brooklyn Polytechnic School.

(Successors to Alfred Munroe & Co.,)

No. 507 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Rogers & Raymond,

In offering their new and fashionable Spring and Summer stock of Business and Dress

CLOTHING,

Have determined to meet the present

EXIGENCIES OF THE TIMES

BY A

CORRESPONDING REDUCTION OF PRICES.

The assortment of Novelties in Spring Overcoats, Business Suits, Traveling Suits, &c., &c., is unparalleled. Only one price asked or taken for any article.

Stores Nos. 121, 123, 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,

No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Good News!! Good News!!!

NEW-YORK WILD WITH EXCITEMENT.

ALL RUSHING TO WHITE'S,

(THE FAMOUS HATTER,) to get

HIS SPLENDID NEW STYLE,

"THE McCLELLAN HAT," JUST OUT.

What is true of the General, may also be said of THE HAT.

'Tis the BEST to be found,

Tho' you search all around—

So do not delay, nor go out of your way,

'Tis only to be had at 216 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Croswell—Mason.—On the 25th of September, 1855, at No. 47 Morton-st., by Rev. F. Z. Nichols, Jno. A. Croswell to Elizabeth H., eldest daughter of C. H. Mason, of California.

Fairchild—Sleight.—In this City, on Monday, May 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Robert R. Booth, Mr. Lewis J. Fairchild to Miss Lizzie Sleight, both of this City.

DIED.

Allaire.—On Sunday, May 18, Ferdinand R. Allaire, youngest son of the late Anthony J. and Margaret M. Allaire.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, from the residence of his brother-in-law, William C. Greig, No. 164 East 15th-st., on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 9 A. M. His remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

Bartow.—In Astoria, L. I., on Sunday, May 18, at the house of her son-in-law, F. T. Monteil, Esq., Matilda W., relict of Rev. John V. Bartow, of Baltimore, Md., in the 72d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Theodorius and John A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 11½ o'clock, at St. George's Church, Astoria. Her remains will be taken to Perth Amboy, N. J., for interment.

Croswell.—At Hastings-upon-the Hudson, on Saturday, May 17, Jno. A. Croswell, only son of Edwin Croswell.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his father-in-law, C. H. Mason, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, at Hastings, this (Tuesday) morning, at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Catskill for interment.

Callaghan.—In this City, Alphonsus John, only son of Patrick and Gertrude B. Callaghan, aged 7 years, 1 month and 18 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 74 West 20th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Covert.—At his residence, in Maspeth, L. I., on Monday, May 19, Thomas Covert, in the 62d year of his age.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

Knapp.—On Monday, May 19, Fannie Kumbel, daughter of Wm. K. and Maria M. Knapp, in the 4th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Abm. Meserole, No. 16 Clinton-place, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Kip.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 19, after a long and painful illness, Thomas, son of Thomas Kip, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Clermont-av., third door south of De Kalb, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 2 P. M.

Ludlow.—On Monday evening, May 19, Catharine S. Ludlow, daughter of the late Ezra Ludlow.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

McCutcheon.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, May 17, George H., son of William M. McCutcheon, in the 23d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 449 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

Seabury.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Friday, May 16, Mrs. Ann Seabury, widow of the late David Seabury, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock, from her late residence, at Bloomfield, N. J.

Stewart.—The remains of Alex. B. Stewart having arrived from the Military Hospital at St. Louis, Mo., the funeral services will take place Tuesday afternoon, the 20th inst., at 4 o'clock, at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts. The relatives and friends, and those of his grandfather, Alexander Stewart, are respectfully invited to attend.

Sanford.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Sabbath morning, May 18, Gideon Sanford, aged 66 years.

☞ Hartford and Northampton papers please copy.

Torrey.—On Sunday, May 18, at his residence, corner of 14th-st. and 5th-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Hiram Torrey, in his 64th year.

☞ Ontario and Yates County papers please copy.

Tompkins.—On Monday, May 19, Miss Deborah Tompkins, in the 62d year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, at White Plains, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 10½ A. M.

Terhune.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 18, Abraham Terhune, aged 49 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 204 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at 9 A. M., without further notice.

Tallman.—At Nyack, on Sunday, May 18, after a very short illness, Antoinette Tallman, youngest daughter of the late John Tallman, of Nyack.

Funeral services at the house of her mother, this day, (Tuesday,) the 20th inst., at 1 P. M. The steamer *America* leaves foot of Harrison-st., at 9 o'clock A. M.

Ward.—Killed by a rifle ball in the battle of Williamsburgh, Va., George T. Ward, of Tallahassee, Fla., Colonel of the Second Florida Volunteers.

His remains were found by Col. Wm. Hays, of the U. S. Artillery, in the Court-house of that village, where they were left by his retreating comrades, and interred with the rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Episcopal burying ground in the town of Williamsburgh.

☞ The funeral of Lieut. Herrick Hayner, of Company H, of the First Regiment of the Excelsior Brigade, slain at the battle of Williamsburgh, Va., will be attended from the residence of his father, on Lexington av., fourth door above 53d-st., this day, at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends are invited.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S

KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 235.—May 19, 1862.

10, 55, 67, 42, 23, 27, 47, 3, 39, 49, 11, 62.

Kentucky, Class 236.—May 19, 1862.

13, 75, 67, 11, 51, 74, 34, 54, 59, 4, 66, 15.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,

Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE

DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 183.—May 19, 1862.

50, 18, 41, 66, 44, 60, 68, 4, 45, 70, 72, 36.

Delaware State Lottery. Class 229.—May 19, 1862.

52, 42, 23, 16, 14, 75, 53, 50, 37, 67, 32, 38.

Circulars sent by addressing

JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,

Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

LYON'S MAGNETIC

INSECT POWDER,

Tested for 19 years and grows in favor. It kills and exterminates Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Flees, Moths in cloths, furs and furniture, garden insects, &c. All genuine bears the signature of E. LYON, *and is not poisonous to persons or domestic animals.* Beware of counterfeits and imitations.

Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice,

Lyon's Pills are death to rats and mice.

Sold everywhere. Dépôt No. 212 Broadway.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN DEMOCRATIC UNION.—A large and patriotic meeting of the citizens of the Ninth Ward was held on Thursday evening, the 15th inst., at the Ashland House, pursuant to a call of the Delegates to the Central Committee. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. A. J. Campbell to the Chair, and Mr. James Young as Secretary. The address and resolutions emanating from the Legislative Caucus were unanimously adopted, together with the organic resolutions promulgated by the County Central Committee, of which Mr. Wm. Tucker is Chairman. The meeting organized a Ward Association, and elected as permanent officers for the present year: A. J. Campbell, President; O. C. Crane, Vice-President; James Young, Secretary, and Jesse Allen, Treasurer. Public notice will be given of the next meeting.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS of the Mercantile Library Association will take place on TUESDAY, May 20, 1862, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Polls open from 8 o'clock A. M. until 9 o'clock P. M.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Recording Secretary.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

ADVERTISING AGENTS,

have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to

NO. 37 PARK-ROW,

corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,

CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,

No. 41 Park-row, New-York,

New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.

Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,

No. 456 Broadway,

at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at price to suit the most limited means.

The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—USE JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT at once. It *may* save you from Consumption. It *will* certainly cure the most inveterate coughs and colds.

HAVE YOU BRONCHITIS?

Then try JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It will subdue the inflammation, relieve the cough, pain and difficulty of breathing, and produce a speedy cure.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA?

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes or air vessels, and cause the ejection of the mucous which clogs them.

HAVE YOU PLEURISY?

By taking two or three large doses of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, in quick succession, and covering up warmly in bed, the disease will be subdued at the outset.

HAVE YOU CONSUMPTION?

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will give you immediate relief. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while it heals and invigorates them. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians have been restored to health by its use.

WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, and all diseases of the lungs and breast are effectually and speedily cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It is no new remedy. For thirty years it has been before the public, the demand for it constantly increasing, and the evidences of its great curative powers accumulating in our hands. Why not give it a trial? Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE & SON, at No 242 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and by druggists generally.

85 WE HAVE REMOVED FROM OUR

Old Stand at No. 61

TO NO. 85 NASSAU-ST.,

NEAR FULTON.

SHIRTS, HOSIERY, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

IRA PEREGO & SONS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

Of all descriptions, for sale by

GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY,

one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

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1

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR,

LOUIS BASTET,

NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of

ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,

And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.

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Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.

J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

REGULAR NOMINATIONS, 1862.

For President,

CHARLES H. SWORDS,

with Alexander T. Stewart & Co.

For Vice-President,

JOSEPH H. LECOUR,

with C. Heydecker.

For Corresponding Secretary,

GEORGE I. LANDON,

with Metropolitan Bank.

For Recording Secretary,

JAMES W. EDWARDS,

with Hill, Tilden, Brinkerhoff & Phillips.

For Treasurer,

SAMUEL J. HARRIOT,

with Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank.

For Directors,

JAMES PETRIE, with J. & A. Petrie & Co.

SAMUEL W. HARNED, with U. S. Warehouse.

CHAS. A. BRIGGS, Jr., with Bliss & Wheelock.

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ELISHA T. JENKINS,	THOS. J. BAYAUD,
F. W. GALLATLY,	EDWD. L. MOLINEUX.

Friends of the above ticket will meet at Wright's Hotel, (formerly Thorp's,) No. 754 Broadway, corner 8th-st., every evening.

GLORIOUS PARSON BROWNLOW.

The new Card Portraits of PARSON BROWNLOW, for which he sat in Cincinnati expressly for

E. ANTHONY,

No. 501 Broadway, New-York,

are now ready for sale.

Twenty-five cents in stamps will bring the Parson by return mail. Also,

COMMODORE FARRAGUT,

CAPT. DAVIS,

GEN. HANCOCK,

And all the heroes of the day.

Catalogue sent on receipt of stamp.

Photographic Albums in great variety, and of superior *workmanship* and *durability.*

THE ORIGINAL PERSIAN

INSECT POWDER,

FOR DESTROYING

ROACHES, ANTS, MOTHS, MOSQUITOES, &c.

This is a vegetable production from Persia, and will be found a most effectual destroyer of the above-mentioned and other insects. It is not poisonous, and can be used with perfect safety.

Woolens and furs, when put away for the Summer, are effectually protected from moths by the use of this powder, in bottles at 25 cents and $1.

Sold by LAZELL, MARSH & GARDINER,

No. 10 Gold-st., New-York.

CLOTHING.

I have just completed my entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing—not surpassed in this City in the way of an assortment, taste and style. The Children's and Furnishing Department not equaled. All will be sold at extremely low prices. Please call.

F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery

IS THIS FAIR OR NOT?—DR. TOBIAS VENETIAN LINIMENT will cure Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Croup, Pains of all kinds, Sore Throats, &c., or no charge will be made. Every agent is authorized to return the money if any one is dissatisfied after using it according to directions. Price 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt, No. 56 Cortland-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING-MACHINES, recently improved and perfected. No breaking needles, no missing stitches, no trouble in doing any kind of work, however light or heavy, in cambric, cloth, or leather, on the same machine. Send for a descriptive catalogue. Agents wanted. Address

THE HOWE SEWING-MACHINES,

No. 437 Broadway, New-York.

[illegible]

"RUNNING THE BLOCKADE."

A Tale of the Present War.

A Big Tale of the Present War.

A Scouting Tale of the Present War.

A Thrilling Tale of the Present War.

A High Old Tale of the Present War.

BY CAPT. WHEELER, U. S. A., AUTHOR OF THE WEB OF FATE, A TALE OF THE MIDDLE GROUND, &c.

The reader of this story will find that Capt. Wheeler spins a web of more interesting incidents than any writer has ever before spun upon any American subject.

AND LIKELY TO BE TRUE,

Because, while no great Rebellion has ever before turned up, and no such incidents have ever before occurred, nor has any man, woman or child supposed they would occur, yet the scenes and incidents of the Rebellion have produced so many chances and changes in society, have made so many friends enemies, and enemies friends, that

THE GREATER THE WONDER,

THE MORE LIKELY THE TRUTH,

in all that concerns this monstrous upheaving of the North and South. It is

NOT AN ABOLITION STORY.

Although it alludes to slave-trading and its horrors, introducing a desperate, wealthy and hardened rascal—one Capt. Horace Halcom—as King of this brutal [illegible], but it is really an able, talented, and spirited sketch of

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE,

under circumstances in which the rebels met their match more completely than in any other incident of the war. In this narrative, the namby-pamby style of modern romancers is discarded, and the author strikes out in a NEW, BOLD, AND ORIGINAL PATH. He brings out the inherent brutality of bad men with a force that causes the reader to tremble, and weaves the common bus[illegible] incidents of life into a history so startling as to chain the attention of all. And yet it is

AN AMERICAN STORY,

with the scenes all laid upon our own shores, and among the Islands near *Port Royal*. Although mingling excitement and deeds of violence,

THE STORY ENDS WELL,

and no one will sleep unsoundly after reading it. Every one will be satisfied that it is a first-rate production, and a real live story. If you want it entire, subscribe to

THE NEW-YORK SUN,

which will commence its publication TO-MORROW MORNING, MAY 21, 1862, AND CONTINUE IT DAILY UNTIL CONCLUDED. The Sun is a leading newspaper, circulating

NEARLY 55,000 COPIES PER DAY,

NEARLY 55,000 COPIES PER DAY,

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and containing all the news by telegraph, mail, and other channels, able editorials, full market intelligence, and plenty of excellent reading.

One cent a copy, Six cents a week.

Office corner of Nassau and Fulton sts.

Remember that the story will commence—

TO-MORROW, MAY 21,

and be sure to order the paper in season, or you may miss one of the best stories of the times. You can take the paper for as long or short a period as you wish.

MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PROPRIETORS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, continue to solicit patents in the United States and all foreign countries, on the most reasonable terms. They also attend to various other departments of business pertaining to patents, such as Extensions, Appeals before the United States Courts, Interferences, opinions relative to Infringements, &c. The long experience Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had in preparing specifications and drawings, extending over a period of 15 years, has rendered them perfectly conversant with the mode of doing business at the United States Patent-office, and with the greater part of the inventions which have been patented. Information concerning the patentability of inventions is freely given, without charge, on sending a model or drawing and description to this office.

Consultation may be had with the firm between 9 and 4 o'clock, daily, at their principal Office, No. 37 Park-row, New-York. We have also a branch office in the city of Washington, on the corner of F and 7th-sts., opposite the United States Patent Office. This office is under the general superintendence of one of the firm, and is in daily communication with the principal office in New-York, and personal attention will be given at the Patent Office to all such cases as may require it. Inventors and others who may visit Washington, having business at the Patent Offices, are cordially invited to call at their office.

MUNN & CO. are very extensively engaged in the preparation and securing of Patents in the various European countries. For the transaction of this business they have offices at Nos. 66 Chancery-lane, London, 29 Boulevard St. Martin, Paris, and 26 Rue des Eperonniers, Brussels. Probably three-fourths of all the European Patents secured to American citizens are procured through this Agency.

A pamphlet of information concerning the proper course to be pursued in obtaining Patents, the requirements of the Patent-office, &c., may be had gratis upon application at the Principal Office, or either of the Branches. They also furnish a Circular of information about Foreign Patents.

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Communications and remittances should be addressed to

MUNN & CO.,

Publishers, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

REGULAR NOMINATIONS.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the members, held at the Jones House, No. 734 Broadway, on the 13th inst., the following Ticket was unanimously nominated; and we hereby present the same for the cordial support of every member desiring the welfare and prosperity of the Library:

For President,

CHARLES OSGOOD,

with J. & N. Smith & Co

For Vice-President,

HARVEY H. WOODS,

with the Second-avenue Railroad Company.

For Corresponding Secretar

THADDEUS V. TABER,

with James Morrison & Co.

For Recording Secretary,

JAMES H. PERCIVAL,

with Young, Schultz & Co.

For Treasurer,

ALEXANDER RHIND,

with Robert Slimmon & Co.

For Directors:

ROYAL PHELPS WILBUR, with Maitland, Phelps & Co.

AARON C. ALLEN, with Benkard & Hutton.

ANTON A. RAVEN, with Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

THEODORE I. HUSTED, with Jesse Hoyt & Co.

A. B. VALENTINE, with Rondout and Kingston Transportation Co.

WM. H. MARVINE, with Smythe, Sprague & Cooper.

THEODORE H. VULTEE, with American Exchange Bank.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN CRERAR,

ROWLAND H. TIMPSON,

ISAAC H. BAILEY,

ETHAN ALLEN,

WILLIAM H. WICKHAM,

JOSEPH BLACK,

GEORGE C. WOOD,

HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr.

The friends and supporters of the above ticket are cordially invited to meet in parlor No. 7 Jones House, every evening until after election, which will take place on TUESDAY, the 20th inst. CHAS. F. ALLEN, Chairman.

John H. Dow, Secretary.

CABINET FURNITURE

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.

In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.

Consisting of parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,

Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk.

N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A.

REMOVAL.

THE GOLDEN TEA-KETTLE

HOUSE FURNISHING STORES,

Have removed to the White Marble Building,

No 758 Broadway, near Grace Church.

Refrigerators, meat-safes, iron bedsteads, mattresses, mosquito nets, mats, freezers, kitchen furniture, cutlery, tea-trays, tin wares and cages, at wholesale. The City and country trade and families are invited to call and examine the stock of this celebrated establishment.

ALEXANDER DELMAR,

No. 758 Broadway, sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle.

FLOATING HOSPITALS FOR THE WOUNDED AT THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

Supplies of bedding, dressings, delicate food, wine, &c., received at

No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.

Contributions in money, by

GEORGE T. STRONG, No. 68 Wall-st.

Surgeon General's Office,

Washington, May 1[illegible], 1862.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD WILL ASSEMBLE in Washington, D. C., on the 1st of June next for the examination of applicants for admission into the Medical Corps of the Army. In addition to the ordinary requirements of moral character, medical and surgical knowledge, good academic education, and sound physical condition, the applicants must be familiar with the principles of hygiene and the conditions necessary to the health of the troops in hospitals, camps, and transports.

Applications must be addressed to the Secretary of War, through the Surgeon General; must state the residence of the applicant, and the date and place of his birth. They must also be accompanied (references will receive no attention) by respectable testimonials of his possessing the moral and physical qualifications requisite for filling creditably the responsible station, and for performing ably the arduous and active duties of an officer of the Medical Staff.

Applicants must be between twenty-one and twenty-eight years of age.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing these examinations, as they are indispensable prerequisites to appointment; but those who are approved and receive appointments will be entitled to transportation on obeying their first order.

There are now, and soon will occur, several vacancies in the Medical Staff.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS, $1, $2 and $3 a set; ear-rings and pins, $1, $2 and $3 a set; band and link bracelets, $1, $2, $3 and $5 each; gentlemen's vest-chains, $1, $2, $3 and $5 each, and all other kinds of jewelry, very low, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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REAL LACES.—
A Choice Selection in
SHAWLS,
VEILS,
COIFFURES,
COLLARS, &c.
Received per steamer *Hansa*.
For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, May 19,
THREE THOUSAND BAREGE SHAWLS,
At the following low prices:
[illegible] Shawls at $1 50.................Worth $3 50.
1,000 Shawls at $2 00.................Worth $4 00.
500 Shawls at $2 50.................Worth $5 00.
ALSO,
FIVE HUNDRED GRENADINE, at $4 50, worth $10.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN
On MONDAY, May 19,
A large assortment of
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S and MISSES'
SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS.
Together with a variety of
SILK, BALBRIGGAN, ENGLISH LISLE THREAD
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WHITE GOODS.—
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are offering, at very reasonable prices, large lines of
SUPERIOR PLAID, STRIPED and PLAIN JACONET,
SWISS MUSLIN and NAINSOOK MUSLINS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ORGANDIES AND JACONETS—
Bought at the recent large action sales,
ARE NOW OFFERED
MUCH UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
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MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY KIND,
INCLUDING SPRING AND SUMMER
ESS FABRICS, IN GREAT VARIETY.
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Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.
150 CASES MORE JUST OPENED,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
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MANTILLAS, SACQUES AND SHAWLS.
NOVELTIES FOR SPRING AND
SUMMER WEAR,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
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RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
AT RETAIL.
A FULL ASSORTMENT, AT LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
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CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
RUGS, DRUGGETS, MATTING,
STAIR CARPETINGS, MATS, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

WINDOW SHADES
GOLD,
PAINTED,
WHITE HOLLAND,
BUFF HOLLAND,
GREEN HOLLAND,
BLUE HOLLAND,
ALL STYLES OF FIXTURES.
KELTY'S No. 359 BROADWAY.

SPRING MANTILLAS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, 19th,
NEW STYLES OF SILK MANTILLAS,
ALSO, PUSHER LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS,
PURCHASED AT AUCTION AT HALF COST OF IMPORTATION. At No. 381 Broadway, corner White-st.

CEVATRAN WOOL VESTINGS.
Additions will be made to this POPULAR STYLE, IN WHITE GROUNDS, PLAIDED in MAUVE, PURPLE and BROWN, at very low prices.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Tailors,
No. 57 Walker-st.

LACE,
CURTAINS, No. 359 LACE
CURTAINS NOTTINGHAM
CURTAINS MUSLIN
CURTAINS BROCATEL
CURTAINS SATIN
CURTAINS DAMASK
CURTAINS KELTY, No. 359 BROADWAY.

F. DERBY & CO.,
TAILORS,
Will open on WEDNESDAY, May 21,
New styles in CRAPE DRILLINGS, Crape Woolen Trouserings, plaided, 2½ by 2 inches.
No. 57 Walker-st.

AN IMPORTERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' SALE of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, SACQUES and SHAWLETS
In Cloth, Silk, and other desirable fabrics,
For the next sixty days, at No. 477 Broadway.

In consequence of the present unsettled state of the wholesale trade the subscribers have determined on disposing of the balance of their stock for the next sixty days at reduced prices. J. & J. HOMES & LE BATARD.

A CARD.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, calls especial attention to his general stock of FAMILY MOURNING GOODS, being without exception the largest and most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail.

Notice.—Special attention is requested to an unusual bargain in Black and White Silks at 5s per yard; also to our stock of Black Silks, in which will be found many rare bargains.

In Bonnets and Mantillas we defy competition for style and cheapness. Call and examine.
Observe— W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods.
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A NEW FACT FOR THE LADIES,
SILKS CLEANSED IN A SUPERIOR MANNER, BY A NEW METHOD.

We respectfully announce to the ladies of New-York and vicinity, that we are now prepared, by the engagement of eminent French talent, for the successful cleansing of Silk Dresses, ripped or made up!

Silks, Bareges, DeLaines, &c., &c., dyed as usual, at the Staten Island Fancy Dying Establishment.

Only one office in New-York; no office in the City of Brooklyn. BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.
Offices—Nos. 5 and 7 John-st., (two doors from Broadway,) New-York, and No. 47 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

MANTILLAS.
MME. F. PINCHON
Has received,
per late steamer,
an assortment of
PARIS SUMMER MANTILLAS.
ALSO,
CHANTILLY AND LAMA
LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS.
No. 56 Bleecker-st.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
Solicits the attention of the ladies of New-York to her exclusive and elegant styles of Paris
CLOAKS, MANTLES, SCARFS AND SACQUES,
comprising a full variety of all the latest and most select novelties, with a large assortment of very choice garments, manufactured expressly for City trade.
NO. 1,142 BROADWAY, one door above 26th-st.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
GREAT SPECIAL SALE.
Our Prices 20 per cent. under the MARKET. Having purchased prior to recent advance, we are now able to offer
DECIDED BARGAINS IN THE ABOVE GOODS.
Twenty-four inch black Gro de Rhine, at 62c. per yard, and all other widths in proportion. Also, Mantilla Silks, with very brilliant lustre.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—200 DOZEN Kid-made Silk at 3s.; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Perfumery, [illegible] and Convoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at [illegible], Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

BRAIDING, LETTERING, AND ALL KINDS of ornamental needlework executed in good style and very reasonably, at Mrs. VANTASSEL'S, 63 West 20th-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
FINE LACE GOODS
FROM AUCTION THIS WEEK.
REAL PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
NEW STYLES, FOR $6 and $8.
PUSHER LACE SHAWLS, $4, $8, $10.
PUSHER LACE VEILS, FROM 6s.
IMITATION VEILS, FROM 3s.
THREAD BORDERED VEILS, from $2.
THREAD VEILS, FROM $3 50.
POINT LACE COLLARS, FROM $2.
EVERY VARIETY WHITE AND BLACK SILK
SLEEVE, BONNET AND CAPE LACES.
PLAIN AND FIGURED.
BARBES AND COIFFURES, REAL AND IMITATION.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY—
RIBBONS.
ALL OUR SPRING HAT RIBBONS
ARE NOW BEING CLOSED AT A REDUCTION.
HAVING PURCHASED EARLY IN THE SEASON,
WE ARE ENABLED TO OFFER
ALL THE DESIRABLE SHADES
IN PLAIN RIBBONS,
ALL WIDTHS, ALL QUALITIES,
AT LESS THAN PRESENT WHOLESALE PRICES,
SINCE THE LAST ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF RIBBONS.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY—
LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES.
ALWAYS A FULL STOCK SIZES AND COLORS.
OUR CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES,
63 CENTS.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY—
LADIES' AND MISSES' READY-MADE
UNDER LINEN, IN STOCK AND MADE TO ORDER.
FULL STOCK YANKEE NOTIONS.
FULL STOCK FANS.
FULL STOCK PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
ALL THE LEADING STYLES IMPORTED
AT POPULAR PRICES.
"LADIES!"
PLEASE EXAMINE OUR EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
FINE MELTON CLOTH SACQUES AND CIRCULARS, $3 50, AND OUR
BRILLIANT LUSTRE SILK SACQUES AT $6 50.
ALSO,
HEAVY TAFFETA SILK MANTILLAS AT $8 AND $10, WORTH $12 AND $15 EACH.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS.—A LARGE and attractive stock of NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS, of the LATEST IMPORTATIONS, at very low prices, at W. K. PEYTON'S cheap store, No. 274 Bowery, a few doors south of Houston-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing, or would do housework in a small private family; can do good plain cooking; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near the 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chambermaid in a private boarding-house; has always lived in the best of private boarding-houses; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at 103 West 26th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; or would take care of children; no objections to go in the country; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 199 West 26th-st., 3d floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, fluting, or chambermaid and waitress in a small respectable family; is fond of children; is a good plain sewer; would like the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 69 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do the general housework of a small, private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 86 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a girl 17 years old, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to mind children; would take the entire charge of a baby; the best of City reference from her last place; would go to the country. Call for two days at No. 529 3d-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 206 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., top floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and to assist with the washing or plain sewing; prefers the country; has four years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 70 North Moore-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to do general housework; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; or as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 52 West 21st-st., at the house of her present employer, to whom she refers. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, as chambermaid, waitress or seamstress; City reference. Apply at No. 136 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as first-class chambermaid and laundress; would do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; would have no objection to go with a family to the country; can produce the very best of reference from her employer. Can be seen at No. 511 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or would do general housework; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 123 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, LAUNDRESS, &c.—A situation wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or to take care of a house for the Summer; is willing to go in the country; has the best City reference. Call at No. 362 2d-av., Room No. 2.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing; has the best City reference, convenient to where she advertises from; would go to the country with a family. Apply for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; has good City references; has no objections to go to the country for the Summer months. Call, for two days, at No. 288 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; would like to go in the country; first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 West 33d-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a highly respectable young woman; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the very best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation is wanted, by a highly respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; a place up town preferred. Best City reference. Call at No. 431 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; no objections to either city or country; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 180 East 25th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress only; thoroughly understands her business; has three years' reference; is willing to go in the country. Apply at 91 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook by one who understands soups, fish, game, jellies, and all kinds of pastries; is a good baker of bread and all kinds of made dishes; would have no objections to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference from her last employers. Call or address at No. 68 4th-av., in the fruit-store, between 9th and 10th sts.; can be seen for two days, if not suited.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, EXPERIENCED woman, wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking; is a good baker, or would take charge of a house in the absence of a family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 46 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., for one week.

AS COOK.—A VERY COMPETENT WOMAN with good reference wants a situation to cook, wash and iron; understands her business perfectly; you can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced person as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastry, baking and preserving; has no objection to go a short distance in the country with a family; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 31 12th-st., near 5th-av., in the basement.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook in a private family, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 111 West 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable girl, to cook, or would do cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family. Can give good references. Apply at No. 466 West 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist with the washing; would go with a family to the country; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 6th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a private family; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; soups, game, jellies, ice-cream, and desserts of all kinds; also bread and biscuits in the best manner; best of City reference given. Can be seen for this week at 51 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WISHES A SITUation as cook in a private family; understands the business in all its branches; is a good baker of bread, pastry and cake; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 35th-st., second door from 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, poultry and game; desserts of all kinds; dairy, if required; good City references; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 81 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as an experienced cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, and would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 55 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; would have no objection to assist in the washing if required; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., rear building, third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook in all its branches; game and soups, baking and pastry, jellies and ice-cream, and all kinds of dessert; the best City reference given. Call at No. 101 16th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED GERMAN COOK, A Protestant, wishes to obtain a situation as cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; can produce the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 228 7th-av., over corner of 25th-st.; private entrance in 25th-st.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, both English and American; wishes a permanent situation in the country; has five years' City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 West 25th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference; also, a girl to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing. Has best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 296 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman as first-rate cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required. Call at No. 398 7th-av., one door from 35th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn, Room No. 6.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A professed cook, who thoroughly understands her business; or will take care of a house for the Summer; has the best references. Call at No. 91 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman as good cook; understands taking charge of milk and butter, and baking. Wishes to go in the country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 James-st., corner New-Bowery.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 191 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable Protestant girl as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 5 Waverley-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, SITUATION AS COOK, by a competent woman, with the best of City reference; understands her business perfectly. Call at or address No. 39 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by an experienced woman; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for three days at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A competent woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; soups, meats and game, and all kinds of desserts. Inquire for two days at No. 112 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., up stairs; good reference.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A COLored woman, as cook in a private family; can produce undoubted references as to ability, etc. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av. No objection to the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 19 East 11th-st., front room, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as good cook; understands Spanish and American cooking; no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place where she lived five years. Call at No. 112 West 19th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, in a private family, by a respectable Scotch woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can assist in washing and ironing, if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, situations by two respectable young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; have 5 years' reference from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &C.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, who is a smart, tidy servant, a situation as plain cook and washer and ironer, or to do general housework; would have no objection to go to Brooklyn; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 126 East 35th-st., corner 3d-av., fourth floor. Call for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, laundress only, or to do general housework, by a young woman who is an excellent cook, a first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WILLING and able to work, wishes a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small family; would go to the country; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A TRUSTworthy, capable girl, a situation as good cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; she is careful and economical; has the best of City recommendations. Can be seen for two days, at No. 40 West 13th-st, over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; has lived four years with her last employer; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 51 West 26th-st.

AS PLAIN COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a middle-aged woman as plain cook in a small private family, where the work is light; wages no object to a comfortable home. Call at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear, all the week.

AS PROFESSED COOK.—A WOMAN WANTS a situation as professed cook; understands all kinds of cooking—soups, meats, game, pastries, jellies, ice-cream, bread, biscuits, desserts; can give excellent recommendations as to her capability. Can be seen at No. 132 West 15th-st.

AS PROFESSED COOK.—WANTED, A SITUation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has the best City reference. Address No. 69 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—TWO sisters, who are neat and thoroughly competent for their duties, desire situations in City or country: one is a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer; the other a first class chambermaid and waitress; they will assist each other, and have reference for five years from their last places. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two respectable women; one as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; would like to live together, in either city or country; have the best City reference. Call at No. 127 East 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as cook or chambermaid; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 126 East 16th-st., second floor, for two days.

AS COOK AND DAIRYMAID.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation; is a good cook, baker, &c., and an excellent butter-maker; not afraid of work; can be highly recommended. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; makes butter; wages $8 to $9; city or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—A COOK AND first-class waiter girl want situations in a private family; the cook is willing to assist with the washing; will go a short distance in the country; have the best of City reference. Call at No. 126 Clinton-place, third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a steady person, in a plain quiet family, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and to do the sewing of the family; is competent to fill either situation; satisfactory reference given; up town or a short distance in the country preferred. Call or address M. A. M., No. 16½ Downing-st., in the rear, or in the store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation to cook, wash and iron; the best of City reference given from her last place. Inquire at No. 251 1st-av., near 15th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted by a very trustworthy and competent girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do the general housework of a private family; is in every respect a desirable servant, and changes places but seldom; refers to a Brooklyn family. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, by a very highly recommended Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron, or will do general housework in a small family; will go a short distance in the country; makes excellent butter; is in every respect a steady and desirable servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go to the country; also, a very good chambermaid and waitress. Apply for two days at No. 172 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand sts., rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted as a good cook and baker of plain pastries, and a good washer and ironer; no objection to the country; has good reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation, to go out by the day or week, as dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Reference given. Call at No. 1,105 Broadway, in the corset and lace store.

AS DRESSMAKER AND MILLINER.—A young woman is desirous of obtaining a situation as a competent dressmaker and milliner; understands all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference; can be seen, for two days, at No. 19 Stuyvesant-st., near 3d-av. None but first-class families need apply.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as dressmaker and seamstress; perfectly understands cutting and fitting, and waiting on ladies. Can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived for several years, No. 15 East 14th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, of middle age, wishes a situation as housekeeper; would not feel above doing the work of a small family, where she would have entire control; is a practical and valuable housekeeper; the best of reference for respectability and competency. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young widow lady, (American,) from New-Jersey, as above; she understands perfectly all branches of housekeeping, and will do her best to please; is fond of children; best of references given; either town or country. Address Mrs. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American lady, a situation as housekeeper in a hotel or private family; the best of references given. Call for two days at No. 161 Grand-st., for Mrs. SEELY.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; good City reference given. Call at No. 150 Pearl-st., near Sands-st., Brooklyn; can be seen for two days.

AS LADY'S COMPANION OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a lady of refinement, who speaks French and English, a situation as lady's companion or seamstress; no objection to the country or to travel; best of references given and required. Address Miss MONTI, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as lady's maid and to do family dressmaking, by a competent person; understands hair dressing, and all kinds of family sewing; would like to engage with a lady traveling for the Summer. Unexceptionable references can be given. Call, or address, No. 3 East 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable laundress, the washing of a few families; has had many years' experience; has the best of City reference for gentlemen's linen, French fluting and all kinds of fine washing. Call at No. 147 East 85th-st., Yorkville, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as laundress in a small family, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to the country; has best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A FAITHFUL WOMAN wants a situation as laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; can do up fine muslins and French fluting, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 166 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a first-class laundress, in a private family; she perfectly understands French fluting in the neatest manner, and can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 51 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation as laundress; can do up fine muslins or would be willing to assist in chamberwork; the best of City reference. Call at No. 271 3d-av., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take entire charge of the nursery, and is willing to make herself generally useful, if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country, in a gentleman's family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 352 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., the next private door to the milliner's, for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS child's nurse, by a very respectable, middle-aged Protestant woman, who understands the care of children of any age; can bring them up by hand, and is able to give the best of references as to character and capability; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 53 West-21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED. A SITUATION AS nurse, by a competent woman, who is fully capable of the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or to bring it up by hand; is a good plain sewer; has the best of City references; has no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 330 West 16th-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISHWOMAN, A PROTestant, wishes a situation as infant's nurse; is competent to take entire charge of an infant or children; is a good sewer; has no objections to travel; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 368 6th-av., between 22d and 23d-sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City references. Call at No. 12 East 5th-st., three doors from the Bowery. Wages $8 per month.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS nurse, by a middle-aged woman; is well accustomed to the care of children, and is a good seamstress, and has excellent City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 64 Varick-st., near Canal.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS NURSE by a Protestant woman; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; infant preferred.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A YOUNG GIRL, fifteen years old, wishes a situation to take care of children and make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home; good reference. Apply for two days at No. 10 Union Court, University-place, bet. 11th and 12th-sts.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A REspectable and competent English woman, a situation as nurse; is a very good seamstress; is willing to make herself useful in whatever capacity her services may be required; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young Protestant girl to take care of children and do sewing or chamberwork; no objections to the country; can give the very best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 116 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUtion wanted by an experienced nurse, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing, and is willing to go to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 180 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Has City reference.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman as nurse and to do plain sewing; is capable of taking care of a child from its birth; has four years' reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119 East 29th-st., near 3d-av., 1st floor.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, middle-aged English Protestant woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is fully capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and can bring it up by the bottle, and make herself generally useful; has the best of City references. Can be seen at, or address a note, for two days, to No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. No objection to the country.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; can produce the best of City reference from her last employer; would have no objection to go with a family in the country for the Summer. May be seen at No. 68 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable young girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing or embroidery; or will take a place to do general housework in the country, for three or four in family; good reference. Call at No. 11 6th-st., first floor, front room, for 3 days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by an experienced woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, take charge of a baby from its birth; would assist with the chamberwork; no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 69 West 20th-st.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country, or to travel with a lady. Good City reference. Call at No. 216 7th-av., near 24th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation, by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City references; City or country. Apply, for two days, No. 327 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as nurse, and to do sewing; has good reference; no objection to the country; an be seen for two days. Call at 304 7th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; has good City references. Call at 117 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young girl, a situation to take care of children; can do plain sewing and embroidery. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT PERSON, with a Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, wishes to make an engagement with families to work by the day or week. Inquire at No. 163 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; would assist in chamberwork or in the care of children; good City reference; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Call or address No. 130 West 19th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as family seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; would take care of grown-up children, or wait on a lady; best of City reference from her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 111 West 15th-st., in the rear, for E. B.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman, as seamstress in a private family; no objections to light chamberwork or to wait on a lady; no objections to City or country. Good City reference. Call at or address No. 109 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as seamstress and do light chamberwork, or seamstress and take charge of a child; has three years best City reference. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 4 West 29th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and nurse; makes children's clothes, shirts, and all styles of family sewing; or as laundress and chambermaid, in the City or country; wages, $7. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as seamstress and nurse, or to travel with a lady; best of reference. Apply at No. 124 East 35th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress and to do chamberwork in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at the dressmaker's, No. 372 6th-av., near 23d-st., up stairs, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as competent waitress; has best of City reference; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 61 East 22d-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young girl, a situation as waitress in a private family, or to do up-stairs work and sewing; can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl as waitress and assist with the chamberwork; no objections to go in the country; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 140 West 33d-st., top floor.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, to wait on a lady and sew, or take care of children and sew. Call, for three days, at the house of her present employer, No. 99 5th-av.

AS WAITRESS AND PARLORMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as waitress and parlormaid; a thorough servant; washes and irons well; takes the entire charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $7 to $8; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

SERVANTS—PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, IN great numbers, with investigated characters and qualifications, including Germans, French, Scotch, Irish and English—may be found at the CLINTON HALL EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, formerly at the Bible-house, or Astor-place, near Broadway. German, French and Italian languages spoken.

SERVANTS CAN BE OBTAINED IMMEDIATELY, as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, and seamstresses, housework; young girls, &c., for either City or country. Wanted, a number of neat, well recommended girls to fill situations, this day, at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

MRS. YORKSTONE, NO. 14 FOURTH-AV., has taken the large marble building for the better accommodation of ladies, where all families can be suited with help of the very best; none but respectable girls admitted. A large private room for employers.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as book-keeper or assistant, or as general clerk, in any good mercantile business, by an active young man. Address EMPLOYE, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st. Employers supplied gratis with male help.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk, in a retail grocery store, or as general clerk, in any mercantile business, by an active young man; can give good reference. Address "GROCERY," care of the Merchant's Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st. Employer's supplied GRATIS with help.

AS CLERK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, with the requisite qualifications and some experience, a position as Clerk or assistant in a hotel; first class reference will be given. Address JAMES, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, by a young man of good address, and possessing a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; is perfectly sober and honest, and willing to serve his employer to the utmost of his ability; would assist in gardening; with full permission, he refers to his last employer, No. 271 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13. Address J. K., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant man of long experience both in this City and England; has the best of City reference from his last employer; knows his business and willing to do it; will be found careful and obliging; can be seen for two days at No. 66 University-place, Graham's saddlery store, or a note to C. A. C. will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a thorough groom and careful driver; no objections to any part of the country; the best of reference from his last employer. Call, or address C. M., at Mr. Gallagher's harness-store, No. 57 East 13th-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, in a private family by a German who thoroughly understands his business in the care and mangement of horses; can give the best City references; he has lived in first-class families in this City; no objection to the country or any watering-place. Can be seen at No. 134 West 32d-st., or address F. L.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable man, as coachman; has lived with some of the best families in Europe and in New-York; understands his business well; can show the best of reference; will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to the country. Address, for two days, T. K., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a sober, honest, industrious man; is a careful, steady driver; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; can procure the best reference; would have no objections to the country. Address J. K., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young Scotchman, married, but without incumbrance; he knows his business thoroughly and can be highly recommended by his late employer for the past three years. Call on or address JOHN, at the office of Ferdinand Hollonde, Esq., No. 74 Beaver-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS MAN, AS his papers will thoroughly specify, wants a situation; has lived many years in the first families of this, as well as the Old Country; none but a gentleman's family need apply. Call at Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s coach factory, No. 410 Broadway, for P. H. W.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young single man, who understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a thorough groom and a good driver; is willing to make himself useful in City or country. Good reference. Address E. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business, and has lived five years in his last place. Address for two days J. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office. The best of references given.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable single man; is sober, steady and industrious; has the best references; understands his business thoroughly. Address C. N., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; will make himself generally useful; would assist in the garden; country preferred; 3 years' reference. Address B. L., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable young man, lately married, wants a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; will be found willing and obliging; has no objections to City or country, or would travel with a gentleman for the Summer; the very best of reference from his last employer; is a good Protestant. Address E. C. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a single man, as coachman and groom; would take charge of a small vegetable garden; understands the care of horses thoroughly, and carriages and harness; can give the very best of City and country reference. Address JOHN, Box No. 217 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable colored young man desires a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; can produce good references from previous employers. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation in the country by a respectable young man as coachman and groom; understands his business and is attentive to his duties; the best references. Address A. W., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A PRACTICAL FARMER, SINgle man, (American,) wants a situation to take charge of some good place; is handy with tools; can do the most of the repairs required on a place; or, would like situation in a store as light porter or boxing up goods; has been in a store two years; good City reference given. Address J. M. G., Box 192 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, 28 years old, a very good farmer, wants a situation in an American family, who keep a large farm, at about 20 or 30 miles from New-York; best references will be given. Apply for two days at No. 51 6th-av.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a respectable man, a situation as farmer and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; also, his wife as cook, or to do general housework, in a small private family, in the country; best City references. Address for two days N., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUAtion wanted, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Would make himself useful to his employer in any other capacity in which his services would be wanted. Address A. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable single Protestant man a situation as gardener; can take charge of horses, and make himself generally useful about a [illegible] years at his last place; can produce the [illegible]. Address J. F., No. 48 Lispenard-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an Englishman, as gardener; (has a wife, without incumbrance,) is competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment requiring a first-class gardener; can produce satisfactory reference as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address J. B., at Smith's seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER—COOK.—WANTED, SITUAtions by a man and wife, Protestants, no incumbrance, as gardener; she as cook or dairy woman, or would take charge of a farm; the best of recommendations. Call or address GARDENER, at Smith's seed-store.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter in a store by a Scotchman, who is a good worker, and can give first-class reference from last place. Address C. R., Box No. 197 *Times* Office for three days.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS salesman in a boot and shoe store, or hat and cap house, or as general clerk in any mercantile business, by an experienced young man; first-class reference given. Address R., care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS salesman in a dry goods store, by an experienced young man, who can give the best of reference. Address DRY GOODS, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st. Employers supplied gratis with help.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as salesman, accountant, or out-door clerk, by a middle-aged man of considerable business experience, who would devote his whole time to his employer's interest. The most unexceptionable references given in regard to capacity and character. Address S. C., Box No. 1,470 Post-office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a single man, as above; is perfectly capable of taking care of horses and driving; would attend about the house, milk cows and make himself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a home; the best of City reference. Address, for three days, T. B., Box No. 1[illegible] *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT man desires a situation, in City or country, any distance; is a good gardener and farmer; an excellent hand over horses; can drive well; understands milking; is well recommended. Apply at No. 3[illegible] 6th-av.; wages moderate.

AS VALET.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN desires a situation as above; understands French, and would like to travel in Europe, or elsewhere; can give the most satisfactory references in this City. Address JULIUS, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable, steady man; is perfectly experienced in his business and has the best of City reference. Any family requiring an excellent waiter, for any part of the country, may apply for three days at No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st., or address E. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter; is qualified to act as steward, clerk, confidential butler, or head-waiter; refers to gentlemen of the highest respectability in this City as well as to his present employer. Address
OLIVER, No. 109 10th-st.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTED by a man and wife, (Scotch,) without incumbrance; the man as farmer or gardener, the woman as cook; reference from last place. Address C. R., Box No. 19[illegible] *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE, an active, intelligent and willing boy, 16 to 17 years old; must reside with his parents in the City, and be at the store in the morning at 7 o'clock; salary first year, $50. Apply at No. 18 Warren-st., up stairs, after 3 o'clock P. M.
THOS. N. DALE & CO.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A PROTEStant young woman to do chamberwork and assist in the washing. Apply at No. 48 West 11th-st., before 12 o'clock.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a good cook, washer and ironer to go a short distance in the country. Must be well recommended. Apply this day, Tuesday, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at No. [illegible] West 19th-st.

A COMPETENT GARDENER.—WANTED. A competent gardener. One who can be well recommended, either English or Scotch, can address Box No. 3,781 Post-office, stating the address in full, salary wanted, what family, if any, and references.

A GROOM.—WANTED, AN ENGLISH, IRISH or Scotch groom; must be a Protestant. Apply to GEORGE MURRAY, No. 33 East 13th-st.

A GROOM AND GARDENER.—WANTED, A man who thoroughly understands the care of horses and raising vegetables, to go a short distance up the Hudson River; must come well recommended as to capacity and sobriety. Apply this day, from 12 until 2 o'clock, at No. 99 Chambers-st., corner of Church.

A LAD.—WANTED, IN A WHOLESALE AND retail fruit and grocery store, a lad 15 or 16 years old, who is willing to make himself useful, and content with a small salary, with a character for honesty and truthfulness. Address P. P. QUICK, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOman as seamstress; one who can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine preferred; she must also be willing to assist in taking care of a little boy 7 years old; one who can bring good reference, may apply before 2 o'clock at No. 18 East 37th-st.

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER WANTED.—ON new and footed boots, at JAMES LAKE'S shoe store, Fort Hamilton, L. I.

WANTED—SEVERAL YOUNG MEN ACCUStomed to the use of carpenters' tools. Apply at No. 221 West 26th-st.

WANTED—GIRLS TO ASSORT PAPERS AT NO. 55 Leonard-st. None but those accustomed to such work need apply.

INSTRUCTION.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INST., NO. 333 Broadway, New-York. (Established in 1857 by the undersigned.) Daily correspondence and appointments for the introduction of TEACHERS, SCHOOLS and PUPILS. Correspondents wanted to aid in supplying SCHOOLS with TEACHERS and PUPILS—to establish Schools wherever needed, and to fill orders for BOOKS, STATIONERY, PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS, &c. Teachers everywhere will be interested, and can receive explanatory circulars by return mail.
RICE & ANDREWS.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—NO. 561 B'dway, supplies schools with teachers, parents with school circulars (gratuitously.) Teachers furnished with positions. Wanted, teachers music and painting. A gent. (Episcopalian) to teach classics, etc., for Pa. Sal'y $300 and b'd. References: Prof. Phelps, N. J. State Normal School; Harper Bros.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN?"—Circulars, with full information of good Schools, are deposited, for the free use of PARENTS and GUARDIANS, at the "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 596 Broadway.
FAMILIES, and SCHOOLS OF EVERY GRADE, may procure well-qualified teachers, without charge.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, at Danbury, Conn., will reopen on MONDAY, May 5. A liberal deduction from previous prices will be made to pupils now entering the Seminary. For circulars, address the principals at the Seminary, No. 2 Washington-place.
MRS. C. M. WHITE, } Principals.
MRS. A. C. ELTING, }

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS FRENCH INSTITUTE.—The well-known French boarding-school of Mr. LESPINASSE has been removed to Fort Washington, corner of 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road. Circulars may be had at the drug-store No. 809 Broadway, and No. 61 Cedar-st., from Mr. Lespinasse's son.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

SOUTH SIDE INSTITUTE.—BLOOMINGville, (South Side P. O.,) Staten Island. A boarding school for boys; Summer term opens May 26. Circulars at WHITTEMORE BROTHERS, No. 579 Broadway, or address the Principal, J. F. STONE.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Redding Institute, Redding, Conn. Catalogues at Benedict Brothers, No. 5 Wall-st.
D. SANFORD, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FREEHOLD, N. J., INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal. Parental care and thorough instruction are given. For terms and circulars, address as above.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR works on book-keeping, gives private lessons on book-keeping and business affairs, at his rooms, No. 596 Broadway. Circulars, with terms, on application.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—PROF. P. A. ANDREU'S Boarding-school for Young Ladies. Summer Term opens May 5.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

TEACHERS.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—A YOUNG American girl desires a situation as nursery governess, or to attend on an aged or invalid lady; the highest references given. Address A. D., Post-office, Brooklyn.

A YALE GRADUATE AND SUCCESSFUL teacher wishes a few private pupils. Address YALE, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.—FINKLE & LYON sewing machines, new, for sale or to rent on monthly payments. Inquire of F. H. DIAMOND, 538 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A FEW families' washing, to take home to her house; understands French fluting; can refer to many respectable families in the City. Apply for one week at No. 124 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO do family washing, or go out by the day to wash or do housework; best City reference given. Apply to Mrs. NICHOLS, at 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

[illegible] CERTIFICATES,
[illegible] GOLD
Bought and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

NO. 170 BROADWAY, New-York, May 19, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, June 2, 1862. POLLS OPEN FROM 12 M. TO 1 P. M. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.

Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for duties for sale.

M. C. MORGAN
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

THE RECEIVER OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY gives notice that the assets of the Company are in his hands, subject to the direction of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio; that by the order of the Court no portion of the earnings of the road can be applied to the payment of any of the unsecured indebtedness of the Company. All the earnings, after paying operating expenses, rent and mortgage interest, will be applied to the principal of those debts, which are due and secured, amounting at the present time to about a million of dollars.

The accrued interest on the three old mortgages has all been provided for from the earnings of the road, and the next interest to be paid is on the funded debt mortgage bonds (given in exchange for the unsecured indebtedness) on the 1st day of July, 1862. The holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds and Bills Payable, who have not yet accepted the terms of compromise offered them with the approval of the United States Court are notified to exchange their bonds and notes before the 25th day of June, 1862, or they will not be entitled to receive any portion of the earnings of the road. Interest will be paid only to those who accept the compromise.

The new bonds can be obtained in exchange for any unsecured indebtedness at the office of the Company in Cleveland, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York City, of H. C. KINGSLEY.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Receiver.

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—IN compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. Those, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every two months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.

Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times Tribune, World, Vanity Fair,* and at Messrs. Appleby's, No. 133 Water-st.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Hon. A. W. Bradford, LL.D.,	Valentine Mott, M. D.,
Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq.,	John Ordronaux, M. D., Sanitary Commission,
Theo. W. Dwight, LL.D., Col. Col. Law School,	J. S. Thayer, Esq.,
Hon. Geo. Folsom,	Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,
C. Godfrey Gunther Esq.,	John Torrey, M. D.,
Charles King, LL.D., Pres. Col. College.	Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D., Sanitary Commission.

C. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.

N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the *Vanity Fair*, No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 13, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB REESE,	FRED'K. SCHUCHARDT,
THEODORE W. RILEY,	D. L. SUYDAM,
S. CAMBRELENG,	ROB'T. SCHELL,
JOSEPH FOULKE,	STEPHEN HYATT,
HENRY M. TABER,	WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JAMES S. SANDFORD,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
JOHN PENFOLD,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
JOSEPH GRAFTON,	AMOS ROBBINS,
JOHN W. MERSEREAU,	LEBBEUS B. WARD,
THOMAS P. CUMMINGS,	WM. REMSEN.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB REESE, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President of the Company. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

ONTARIO BANK—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid.

DATED AT UTICA, May 15, 1862.
EDWARD A. WETMORE,
Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depôt Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the annual election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 20. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 A. M. of the 21st.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treas.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 88 WALL-ST., New-York, May 13, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors have, this day, declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 23d inst.

The transfer books will close on 15th inst., and reopen on 26th inst. By order of the Board.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th of May, and reopened on the 2d of June.

W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 14, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M. to that date. By order of the Board of Directors. W. BEMENT, Treas.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-rooms, on MONDAY, the 2d of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 26th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

$55,000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT. ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Some trust funds are offered at this low rate to invite extra security, as the trustee expects to be absent in Europe for an indefinite period. Principals may address R., care of Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 2d day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. The Transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst. By order of the Board. ANDREW J. SMITH, Sec'y.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 13, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo. R. BUCK, Cashier.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO LEAVES for England and Scotland about the 1st of June next, will undertake to transact such business as may be intrusted to his care; can give the best of references. Address F. C., Box No. 1,590 Post-office.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 32 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 328 Chatham-st. All kind of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

PROPOSALS.

COAL.

Written proposals will be received until the 24th inst., for the delivery on the north wharf at West Point, N. Y., of the following quantities and qualities of White Ash Coal, viz.:

600 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) Locust Mountain, steamboat size.

Also,

70 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) egg size,
350 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) stove size,
of either Beaver Mountain, Buck Mountain or Baltimore Vein, Wyoming.

Price of each stated separately.

Coal can be delivered from the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Wyoming districts at the West Point wharf from canal boats which receive it at the mines, without breaking bulk, via the Schuylkill and Delaware and Raritan Canals.

More than the ordinary facilities for unloading will be furnished. The coal to be delivered between the 1st of June and the 24th of August next.

EDWARD C. BOYNTON,
Captain and Quartermaster Military Academy.
WEST POINT, N. Y., May 2, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ P. M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.: Flagging and reflagging the sidewalks in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues, and in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; regulating and grading Forty-fourth-street, from the First to the Third avenue; repairing and reglazing the public lamps for one year; furnishing one thousand five hundred gas lamps; building two new steam fire-engines, for Hose Company No. 52 and Engine Company No. 9; building new hand-engine for Engine Company No. 35; building two new tenders for use of Engine Companies Nos. 42 and 2; building new truck for Hook and Ladder Company No. 6; building new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 4; building new houses for each of the following Companies, viz.: Engine Company No. 43, Hose Company No. 39, Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, and Hose Company No. 1; alterations and additions to house of Hose Company No. 33; repairing pier No. 29, North River, and furnishing a Stand of Colors for the Eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated, Street Department, New-York, May 19, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF fresh beef for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, for one year, commencing 1st June, 1862, will be received at the office of the A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, until 12 o'clock M. on the 21st inst. The beef to be of the first quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (necks and shanks excluded,) and to be delivered at Fort Columbus at such times and in such quantities as may be required. Two securities of $5,000 each will be required for the faithful fulfilment of the contract. Proposals will be addressed to First Lieut. B. B. Childs, Sixth Infantry, office of A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, and be indorsed "Proposals for the supply of Fresh Beef." The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids which he deems extravagant or on doubtful securities.

B. B. CHILDS,
First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, A. A. C. S.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River;
First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets;
Seventh-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street; and
Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to No. 404 Cherry-street.

Blank forms for bids, and all necessary information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
THOS. V. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN. } Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 17, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
New-York, May 17, 1862.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Stop-Cocks and Hydrants," will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, May 28, 1862,

For the supply of twelve-inch, six-inch and four-inch stop-cocks; and

Of Fire-Hydrants for the use of this Department.

Specifications for the same, and blank forms for the proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
May 13, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS (indorsed "Proposals for Receiving Basins, &c.,") will be received at this office until Monday, May 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at which hour the bids will be opened,

For the construction of certain Receiving Basins and Culverts, made necessary by the grading of Chambers-street and James-slip, between Chatham-street and East River.

For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
THOS. B. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

NOTICE.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Chief Clerk of the Metropolitan Police, until the 5th day of June next, for the delivery of one thousand tons of coal, of two hundred and twenty-four pounds each, for the use of the Department. Specifications to be examined at the office of the Chief Clerk, No. 413 Broome-st. S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For building Sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River, west side of Broadway, both sides of Ninth and Tenth avenues and east side of Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Sixtieth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, May 13, 1862.

THE FOLLOWING PAPERS HAVING been referred to the Committee on Sewers of the Board of Councilmen, all parties interested therein are requested to attend a meeting of the above Committee on THURSDAY, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall:

Sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
Sewer in Corlears-street, from Grand to South streets.
Sewer in Forty-ninth-street, from Ninth-avenue to three hundred and twenty-five feet west side of Ninth-avenue in said street.
Sewer in Cherry-street, from James to Roosevelt streets.
Sewer in Forty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
Receiving basin and culvert southeast corner of Clinton and Houston streets.

THOMAS STEVENSON,
HAMLIN BABCOCK,
JOHN RYAN,
Committee on Sewers.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, NO. 15 CENTRE-ST., AND NO. 7 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.

TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS, AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 20th of May, 1862, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.

The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.

WM. J. HASKETT, President of the Board,
No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board,
No. 7 Chambers-st.
NOAH A. CHILDS, Commissioner, &c.,
No. 317 West 38th-st.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
April 11, 1862.

NOTICE FOR REDEMPTION OF PROPERTY sold for unpaid assessments, for opening, widening, and extending streets and avenues.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, occupants, or persons otherwise interested therein, that the detailed statement of property sold in December, 1860, for unpaid assessments, for opening, widening, and extending streets and avenues, is published in the New-York *Daily Tribune*, on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, describing the property so sold, and the time when the same must be redeemed; in default of which, leases will be issued therefor.

P. H. KINGSLAND, Clerk of Arrears.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-street, New-York, May 5, 1862. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 22, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York, passed April 16, 1857," the provisions of the law regulating the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the Port of New-York are made applicable to private piers and bulkheads, as well as public piers, and that such regulations will be enforced in reference to all piers and bulkheads, except those in respect to which special privileges have been granted by law. By order of the Board.

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MEDICAL.

P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications; a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.

Can be had of all druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New-York.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY PATENT OFfice Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing. TRIESEMAR No. 2—Has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered. TRIESEMAR No. 3—Entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Rew, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock, at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle. Agent New-York,

MR. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of the so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE REstores the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3 and 6 to 9 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.

SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX

For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles. FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

FOR SALE—A SIX SEAT COACH, ROCKAWAY; a shifting top buggy, a six seat Germantown rockaway, four seat barouche and a road wagon, all first-class carriages. Apply at No. 161 Maiden-lane, up stairs, where the carriages may be seen.

H. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER OF children's carriages of all descriptions, Greenfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUPE ROCKAWAY, nearly new. Price, $300. Apply to WILLIAM FLANDRAU, No. 138 Elizabeth-st.

DELANO'S MOTH-PROOF SOLID PENCIL CEDAR TRUNKS are the only remedy that afford permanent protection to furs, woolens, &c., from moth. Corner of Bleecker and Hammond sts.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
	AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
AUSTRALASIAN, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA KEY WEST.
FIRST SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER.
THE STEAMSHIP
MARION,
J. D. PHILLIPS, U. S. N., Commander, having been furnished with new boilers, and put in complete order, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for NEW-ORLEANS, on SATURDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, touching at Key West to land the mails.

For freight, of which a limited quantity will be taken, or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

PASSPORT OFFICE.

No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed

"PASSPORT OFFICE,
Box No. 3,813, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, May 24.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, May 31.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, June 7.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on

SATURDAY, May 31.

Price of passage in

First Cabin	$95@$135

According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.

Third Cabin	$30@$50

With very superior accommodations.

Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.

No berth secured until paid for.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, May 24, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, May 24......SATURDAY, June 21

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AUSTRALASIAN, JAS. ANDERSON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 12 o'clock. The SCOTIA will sail on the 4th of June.

E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depôt.

GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 3 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD. FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer AURORA will leave Murray-st. wharf at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, the Express train will leave Manchester at 6 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. The freight train leaves Manchester at 1 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The new and elegant steamer,

MARY POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON,

will leave foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Returning, will leave Rondout at 5½, Poughkeepsie at 6½, and Newburgh at 7½ A. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE.—Steamers ISAAC P. SMITH and AMERICA, leaves foot of Harrison-st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 9½ A. M., 3½ and 4½ P. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw, touching at Christopher-st. each way. For particulars inquire of agent at Harrison-st. Pier.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily, at 8 A. M., for Peekskill and intermediate landings. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1:30 P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th-sts.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave pier foot of Harrison street, N. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7:45, making intermediate landings, touching at 30th street at 8 o'clock.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

[illegible] TRAVIATA [illegible] EVENING, May 20 [illegible]
Miss EMILY BOUGHTON [illegible] VIOLETTA.
Mr. R. C. BOUGHTON [illegible] ALFREDO.
[illegible] GIORGIO.
Reserved seats can be obtained at the Academy, Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and at Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8.

GOTTSCHALK'S LAST CONCERT—THIS EVENING.

Mr. GRAU would respectfully announce to the public that the engagements with the whole of his artists will terminate for the present season, according to contract, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, MAY 20, when he will give his LAST MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE SEASON, AT NIBLO'S SALOON, having continued his engagements, originally entered into for a shorter period, for nearly eight months.

On this occasion will be produced, for the first and only time,

THE FAMOUS DUETT OF "NORMA,"
Arranged for two pianos by Thalberg, will be
Executed by the two celebrated pianists,
MASON and GOTTSCHALK.

The celebrated Duett, "TROVATORE," composed by Gottschalk for Thalberg, and arranged for two pianos, will be repeated by Mr. MILLS and GOTTSCHALK.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK will perform "Caprice," by Chopin and Schuman.

Mme. D'ANGRI will sing "Cavatina Saffo," Aria, Huguenot's Terzetto Barbiere, with BRIGNOLI, MANCUSI.

BRIGNOLI, "Il Mio Tesoro;" Aria, Don Giovanni, and a Romanza composed by Gottschalk.

SUSINI, Aria, "Sicilian Vespers;" Duet, "Bellisario," with BRIGNOLI.

MANCUSI, Aria, "Beatrice di Tenda."

Musical Director and Conductor, Sig. MUZIO.

Ticket office, 701 Broadway, and SIBELL'S, Wall-st.

WINTER GARDEN.

FIFTH WEEK OF MISS BATEMAN.
LAST NIGHT OF BIANCA.
LAST NIGHT OF BIANCA,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, May 20,
THE ITALIAN WIFE.

BIANCA	MISS BATEMAN
Giralda Fazio	Edwin Adams
Aldabella	Mrs. Chanfrau

And an excellent cast.

Leader of the Orchestra	Mr. E. Mollenhauer

Will be produced immediately,
AN ORIGINAL DRAMA,
OF ABSORBING INTEREST,
WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR MISS BATEMAN, entitled
ROSA GREGORIO,
OR THE CORSICAN VENDETTA.

With new and magnificent scenery by the celebrated artist, J. E. Hayes; new and characteristic music by Mr. E. Mollenhauer; singers, choruses, etc.; new dresses, properties and appointments.

Characters by MISS BATEMAN, Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Jr., Edwin Adams, T. De Walden, A. H. Davenport, A. D. Bradley, T. J. Hind, Mrs. W. R. Blake, Mrs. Chanfrau, Mrs. A. Hind, and the whole company.

WALLACK'S.

Begin at 8.
TO-NIGHT, (Tuesday,)
Third time Bulwer's great Comedy,
MONEY.
With new and appropriate Scenery, correct Costumes,
AND A SPLENDID CAST.

This Comedy was given Thursday and Saturday, when it attracted unusually crowded audiences, who manifested their appreciation of its performance, by repeated shouts of laughter and prolonged applause.

Alfred Evelyn	Mr. Lester Wallack
Benjamin Stout, Esq., M. P.	Mr. Blake
Graves	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir John Vesey, Bart.	Mr. Mark Smith
Lord Glossmore	Mr. Reynolds
Sir Frederick Blount	Mr. Floyd
Capt. Dudley Smooth	Mr. Norton
Clara Douglass	Mrs. Hoey
Lady Franklin	Miss Fanny Morant
Georgiana Vesey	Mrs. Sloan

WEDNESDAY—
Mrs. HOEY'S BENEFIT.
Second time,
ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
THURSDAY—
SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.
FRIDAY—
POPULAR DRAMA.
SATURDAY—
Mr. BLAKE'S BENEFIT.
First time here,
JOHN BULL.

In rehearsal, Everybody's Friend—Henriette—Americans in Paris—Little Treasure.

WALLACK'S.

Mr. BLAKE'S BENEFIT,
SATURDAY, May 24.
Coleman's standard comedy (first time in several years) of
JOHN BULL,
with a great cast.
Box book now open.

MRS. HOEY'S BENEFIT
Will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 21, on which occasion will be given
THE ROMANCE
OF A
POOR YOUNG MAN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Sixth week of the
Magnificent Operatic Spectacle of
THE ENCHANTRESS.

STELLA	MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS.

whose superb vocalization has created a complete
FURORE OF ADMIRATION.
ANNETTI GALETTI,
the GREAT TERPSICHOREAN ARTIST of the day.

Mr. Peter Richings	as Dr. Mathanasius.

New Scenery, Novel Mechanism,
Gorgeous Costumes, Splendid Dances,
Full Chorus, Enlarged Orchestra.
The spectacle will be produced
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Admission 50 cents; family circle 25 cents.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS,
PALACE GARDEN, 14TH-ST and 6TH-AV.
LAST WEEK OF THESE GREAT PERFORMANCES.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7,
And every Afternoon and Evening during the week,
CINDERELLA AT EVERY PERFORMANCE.
Produced for the
ESPECIAL AMUSEMENT OF THE JUVENILES.
And to introduce for the first time
Commodore FOOTE and Col. SMALL
In the characters of The Prince and Pedro.
SUPPORTED BY SEVENTY-FIVE CHILDREN.
THE CHINESE FESTIVAL.
All the Equestrian, Acrobatic and Gymnastic Stars.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.
Children to afternoon entertainments, 15 cents.

IRVING HALL.

THURSDAY, May 22, 1862.
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
The following eminent artists will appear:

Mrs. MOZART,	Miss MINA GEARY,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS,	Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,	Mr. H. APPY, Violinist.

Conductor	Mr. BERGE,

Organist St. Francis Xavier's Church, 16th-st.

Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at the principal music stores, at Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st., and Brentano's, No. 636 Broadway.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF,
Assisted by
MRS. G. VANDENHOFF,
will give a Dramatic Reading from
SHAKESPEARE AND DICKENS,
At Dodworth's, No. 806 Broadway,
On TUESDAY EVENING, 20th May.

PART I.—An abridgment of Macbeth.
PART II.—Elopement of Mr. Jingle and the Spinster Aunt, from the Pickwick Papers.
Tickets 50 cents. Hall open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE thirty-seventh annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open, for the season, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets 50 cents. Single admission 25 cents.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, NO. 659 BROADWAY.—THE ALLEGHANIANS, vocalists and Swiss Bell Players.

ANNIVERSARIES.

PORT SOCIETY.

The Forty fourth Anniversary of the Society for Promoting the Gospel among Seamen in the Port of New-York, usually called

THE PORT SOCIETY,
Will be celebrated at the Academy of Music, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 21, 1862,
at 7½ o'clock.

Interesting addresses may be expected from distinguished Naval officers, seamen, and others; among them, a sailor of the United States frigate *Congress*.

Singing by the Choir of the Mariner's Church, under the direction of Prof. GEO. W. PETTIT.

Music by the Band of the United States ship *North Carolina*.

A collection will be taken up.

Capt. BOGGS, of the *Varuna*, and other Naval heroes of the Mississippi, will be present.

THE NEW-YORK ORPHAN ASYLUM.—"The Orphan Asylum Society in the City of New-York," will hold its Fifty-sixth Anniversary on TUESDAY, May 20, at 12 o'clock M., at the Institution, Bloomingdale. The Rev. Mr. EWER will read the annual report, and deliver an address. The children will take part, as usual, in the exercises. Stages will be running every ten minutes between 10 and 12 o'clock, starting from the corner of Broadway and 32d-st., and will also be in readiness to return at the close of the meeting. At the close of the exercises, there will be an election of Trustees for the ensuing year. Should the weather be unfavorable, the Anniversary will be postponed to the first clear day.

Subscriptions become due at that time.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE CHILDREN OF SEAMEN will take place, WEDNESDAY, May 21, at the Home, Staten Island, at 12 o'clock. The Quarantine or Brighton boats (the latter from the foot of Cortlandt-st.) leave at 11 o'clock. Carriages can be procured at either of the landings. It is a short walk from the Snug Harbor Landing. A general attendance of the friends of the institution is requested.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE!
LANCET AND FRANK TEMPLE.

The match for $500 between the well-known black gelding *Lancet* and the favorite trotting horse *Frank Temple* will come off on the Fashion Course, on TUESDAY, May 20. It is to be mile heats in harness, best three in five. Tallman has charge of the black gelding, and *Frank Temple* is under the care of Hiram Woodruff. Boats from James-slip and 34th-st. every five minutes. Train from Hunter's Point at 1 o'clock. Fare reduced to ten cents.

JOSEPH CROOKERON, Manager.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

LAST WEEK OF THE DOG SHOW!
LAST WEEK OF THE DOG SHOW!
IMMENSE EXCITEMENT! TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS!
LAST DAY BUT FOUR.
LAST DAY BUT FOUR.
LAST DAY BUT FOUR,
OF THE
GRAND NATIONAL DOG SHOW.
GRAND NATIONAL DOG SHOW.
GRAND NATIONAL DOG SHOW.
GRAND NATIONAL DOG SHOW.

The greatest novelty in the world, and as the great show has proved,

THE MOST INTERESTING EXHIBITION
ever presented to a New-York audience.
OVER FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS
Visited this immense show last week, and now
OVER FOUR THOUSAND SPLENDID DOGS
Of more than
FORTY DISTINCT BREEDS!

Every one of whom pronounced them the finest collection of

THESE USEFUL DOMESTIC ANIMALS
Ever seen together, and most attractive and pleasing show yet offered to the public.
OVER $2,300 IN PREMIUMS
Is PAID IN CASH for the finest and best Dogs of the various breeds, which have included specimens from every portion of the country, as well as the entire stock of
FRANCIS BUTLER, ESQ.,
Of No. 3 Peck-slip, who alone has in the show over 100 fine specimens of every distinct breed known. The exhibition of the present week is the most interesting of all, consisting of about
FOUR HUNDRED PREMIUM DOGS,
Selected from the immense number exhibited during the whole of last week, and consequently the
CHOICEST AND BEST SPECIMENS
Of every breed.

This "refining of pure gold" results in now giving the public a most incredible and truly unexampled opportunity of seeing at a glance the

CONCENTRATED EXCELLENCE
of everything in the Canine World that can be produced, including Mr. FRANCIS BUTLER'S
GIANT SIBERIAN BLOOD-HOUND,
whose proportions are more like a Horse than a Dog.
This magnificent Dog has
TAKEN THE $1,000 PREMIUM.

Several of these beautiful dogs have been taught by their owners to perform many astonishing tricks, and in order to show their wonderful sagacity, there will be an exhibition in the Lecture Room every few hours of

EDUCATED PERFORMING DOGS!

And Ladies and Gentlemen owning clever performing dogs, are requested to bring them, the smartest and best of which will be awarded discretionary premiums.

The Dogs will be on exhibition
AT ALL HOURS, EVERY DAY AND EVENING, from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.

☞ Rare specimens of finely educated or performing dogs may be entered for competition for Discretionary Premiums at any time this week.

All the other novelties of the Museum will also be on exhibition, including the renowned COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT! THE QUAKER OR WOODEN GUN from the Rebel Fortifications at Centreville, Va., THE GREAT LIVING WHALE, THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS, THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION, LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.

The splendid Drama,
NORA CREINA.
And the laughable Comedietta,
A DEAD SHOT.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW,
June 3. $2,000 in premiums for finest BABIES, TWINS, TRIPLETS, QUATERNS, and FAT BABIES.

☞ One Hundred Babies have already been entered for competition, and secured their certificates. That being the number limited, the lists are closed, except to a few more Fat Babies, Twins, Triplets and Quaterns.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
THE SUCCESSFUL AND BEAUTIFUL DRAMA,
THE SEA OF ICE;
THE SEA OF ICE;
THE SEA OF ICE;
OR,
A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
RECEIVED NIGHTLY WITH GREAT APPLAUSE.
Miss LAURA KEENE, in her great character of Ogarita,
And the entire company in the cast.
New and beautiful scenery, new dresses, new music and properties.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MR. C. PETERS,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 21.

MISS KEENE	as Ogarita.

First appearance, in 10 years, of the veteran New-York Actor,

MR. JOHN NICKINSON,
who, in conjunction with his daughter,
MISS ISABELLA NICKINSON,
will appear in the beautiful pathetic Drama of
NAPOLEON'S OLD GUARD.
Mr. PETERS as Barrabbas, in the great Drama of
THE SEA OF ICE.
SEE BILL OF THE DAY.

THE ALLEGHANIANS,
THE ALLEGHANIANS,
VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL PLAYERS,
Will give a Concert
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
At the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.

LECTURES.

SECOND LECTURE OF THE COURSE FOR the benefit of the Church of St. George the Martyr.—The Right Rev. H. SOUTHGATE, D. D., will deliver his lecture on *Incidents of Oriental Travel*, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 22, at 8 P. M., at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway. Tickets to admit a gentleman and lady 50 cents each, to be had at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway; T. J. Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 769 Broadway; Church Book Depository, No. 668 Broadway; New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, No. 5 Cooper Institute.

T. F. FRANK, Treasurer, No. 875 Broadway.

Committee—Montagnie Ward, No. 131 William-st.; Philip Pritchard, No. 33 Broadway; Robert Waller, No. 53 Cedar-st.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW PIANOS TO BE sold at less than cost; 7-octave new pianos for $160; one 6¾-octave rosewood for $85; Pianos to rent; sold on monthly installments; all new pianos warranted for three years, at the manufactory, No. 143 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave, $175 to $300.

J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—UPRIGHT cottage pianos, for small rooms and country residences, at $15, $50, $75, $100, $175, &c., for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

ORGAN FOR SALE CHEAP.—ORIGINAL cost, $600, about ten years since; it is in good order; has eight stops; H. Erben, maker. Apply to JNO. H. HEDLEY, No. 89 Nassau-st., New-York.

A SOPRANO SINGER WISHES TO OBtain a situation in a Presbyterian, Baptist, or Methodist Church, in this City. Can be seen from 12 M. till 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 41 West 35th-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Commencement Exercises connected with the Law School of Columbia College will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 21, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms of the Historical Society, corner of 11th-st. and 2d-av.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred upon the members of the Graduating Class. The annual prizes will be awarded by a Committee consisting of Messrs. Charles P. Kirkland, Benjamin W. Bonney, and Benjamin D. Silliman, of the New-York Bar.

The customary Address before the Alumni will be delivered by J. M. B. Dwight, Esq., of the Class of 1861, and a Valedictory Oration by Mr. Edward Carrington, of the Class of 1862.

An Address to the Graduating Class will be delivered by Alexander W. Bradford, Esq.

Members of the Bar and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

CHAS. KING, LL. D., Pres. of Columbia College.

HIGHLY SCENTED
AMERICAN
TOOTH POWDER

THE FOLLOWING RENDERS COMMENT SUPERFLUOUS:

PRESIDENTIAL MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1862.

Dr. AMOS JOHNSON, No. 73 East 13th-st., New-York:

SIR: The case containing your far-famed TOOTH-POWDER has been received, and I cheerfully testify to its superiority to all others I have used, in thoroughly cleansing the mouth, purifying the breath, and whitening the teeth.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. LINCOLN.

For sale at druggists. Trade supplied. Made only by Dr. A. JOHNSON, Dentist.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description by
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOFFEL.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[Continued from First Page.]

[illegible] at different points where their use is advantageous.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW-ORLEANS.

A gentleman, for twelve years resident in New-Orleans, says that the statements of rebel papers, that yellow fever is beginning to show itself in that city, must be gotten up as sensation stories—that disease never having shown itself there at this season.

AFFAIRS IN NORFOLK.

The agent of the Post-office Department, sent to Norfolk, reports that there is so little loyal sentiment in that City that he finds it impossible to secure clerks for the offices there, even at liberal salaries, and begs that they be sent from Washington. It is further reported that persons who have applied to our troops for bread have received it with imprecations upon the Union, and cheers for Jeff Davis.

THE MILITARY TELEGRAPH.

The United States Military Telegraph has an office open, and working, in a saw-mill at the fourteenth mile-post from Richmond. The lines to the various camps and stations between headquarters and Fortress Monroe, are in good condition, and working admirably, under the personal superintendence of Mr. Thomas T. Eckert.

RETURNED TO THEIR COMMANDS.

Gens. McDowell and Banks have returned to their respective commands.

ASSUMED HIS DUTIES.

Wm. A. Bryan, nephew of Ex-Gov. Barbour, of Virginia, lately appointed Chief Clerk of the Post-office Department, and head of Inspection Office, at a salary of $2,000, has assumed his duties.

SENATOR RICE IMPROVING.

Senator Rice is considerably better to-day, and his early restoration is hoped for.

THE CASE OF COL. VAN WYCK.

Col. Van Wyck's friends are happy to learn that the charges against him are much lighter than at first supposed, and that he again has his liberty and his sword.

APPOINTMENT.

H. S. Robinson, Binghampton, is appointed Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, and detailed on the Staff of Col. McCallum, Government Railroad Manager.

DEATH.

The only child of Gen. Sykes died at Willard's to-day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 19.

The Vice-President *pro tem.* presented a memorial from the merchants of New-York asking for a General Bankrupt law.

Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented a petition from citizens of Philadelphia for the same purpose.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented petitions in favor of emancipating the slaves.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Interior report to the Senate the names and number of vessels engaged in the Slave-trade, for the Southern District of New-York, and arrested since May, 1852, the names of the bondsmen, the amount of bonds, and amount realized by the Government; also, that the Secretary of the Interior furnish the names of persons engaged in the Slave-trade for the Southern District of New-York, the amount of bonds, &c., and the amount realized by the Government from forfeiture.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War report to the Senate the names of persons appointed on the Staffs of the different officers, where now employed on the Staff, what officers, and by whose recommendation appointed.

Mr. Grimes introduced a bill for the relief of Robert Small, and others, (colored,) who recently delivered the rebel vessel *Planter* to Commodore Dupont's squadron.

The bill provides that the ship *Planter*, with all the cargo, appurtenances, etc., be appraised by a competent Board of Officers, and that one half the value thereof shall go to Robert Small and his associates, who assisted in the rescue of the *Planter*, with the provision that the Secretary of the Navy may invest the same in United States Stocks, the interest to be paid to Small and his associates or heirs.

The bill was taken up and passed.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) called up the resolution providing for presentation of medals of honor to enlisted men who distinguished themselves in battle. Passed.

The confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) proceeded to speak at length in favor of the principle of confiscation and emancipation of the slaves of rebels, and urging the adoption of his substitute for the bill.

Mr. Sumner said—If I can simplify this discussion, I shall feel that I have done something towards establishing the truth. And now, if you will kindly give me your attention, I shall try to open the question in such a way as to exhibit clearly all the points in issue. There is a saying, often repeated by statesmen and often recorded by publicists, which embodies the direct object of the war which we are now unhappily compelled to wage; an object sometimes avowed in European wars, and more than once made a watchword in our own country: "Indemnity for the past and security for the future." Such should be our comprehensive aim—nor more, nor less. Without indemnity for the past, the war will have been waged at our cost. Without security for the future, the war will have been waged in vain. Treasure and blood will have been lavished in vain. But indemnity and security are both means to an end; and that end is the national unity and the Constitution of the United States. It is not enough if we preserve the Constitution at the expense of the national unity. Nor is it enough if we enforce the national unity at the expense of the Constitution. Both must be maintained. Both will be maintained if we do not fail to take counsel of that prudent courage which is never so much needed as at a moment like the present. Two things we seek as means to an end: Indemnity for the past and security for the future. Two things we seek as the end itself: national unity under the Constitution of the United States. Surely in these objects all must concur. But how shall they be best accomplished? The Constitution and international law are each involved in this discussion. Even if the question itself were minute, it would be important from such relations. But it concerns vast masses of property, it concerns the liberty of men, while it opens for decision the means to be employed in bringing this great war to a close. In every aspect the question is transcendant; nor is it easy to pass upon it without considering it in the various lights of jurisprudence, of history and of policy. It is sometimes said that is exclusively a Constitutional question. This is a mistake. In every Government bound by a written constitution, nothing can be done which is not in conformity with the Constitution. But on the present occasion there need be no difficulties or doubts under the Constitution. Its provisions are plain and explicit, so that they need only to be read. The Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Cowan,) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Collamer,) have read them strangely, but I complain less of this argument than of its application. Of course, any proportion really inconsistent with these provisions must be abandoned. But if, on the other hand, it be consistent, there is the way open to its consideration in the light of history and of policy. If there be any difficulty now, it is not from the question, but simply from the facts; as often in judicial proceedings it is less embarrassing to determine the laws than the facts. If things are now seen as they really are, and not as Senators fancy or desire—if the facts are now admitted in their natural character—then must the constitutional power of the Government be admitted also; for this power comes into being on the occurrence of certain facts. It is only by denying the facts that the power itself can be drawn in question. But not even the Senator from Pennsylvania, or the Senator from Vermont, will deny the facts. The facts are simple and obvious. They are all expresed or embodied in the double idea of rebellion and of war. Both of these facts are facts, patent to common observation and common sense. It would be an insult to the understanding to say that at the present moment there is no rebellion, or that there is no war. Whatever may be the doubts of Senators, or their finespun constitutional theories, nobody can question that we are in the midst of a *de facto* rebellion, and in the midst of a *de facto* war. We are in the midst of each and both. It is not enough to say that there is a rebellion, nor is it enough to say that there is a war. The whole truth is not told in either alternative. Our case is double, and you may call it rebellion or war, as you please, or you may call it both. It is rebellion swollen to all the proportions of war, and it is war deriving its life from rebellion. It is not less a rebellion because of its present full blown grandeur; nor is it less a war because of the traitorous source whence it draws its life. The rebellion is flagrant—is it not? An extensive territory, once occupied by Governments rejoicing in allegiance to the Union and sharing largely in its councils, has undertaken to overthrow the Constitution of the United States within its borders. Its Senators and Representatives have withdrawn from Congress. The old State Governments, solemnly bound by the oaths of their functionaries to support the National Constitution, have ceased to exist, and in their place have appeared pretended Governments, which, adopting the further pretensions of a Confederacy, have proceeded to issue letters-of-marque and to levy war against the United States. So far has this displacement of the National Government prevailed, that, at this moment, throughout this whole territory, there are no functionaries acting under the United States, but all are pretending to act under the newly-established usurpation. Instead of the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, required of all officials by the Constitution, another oath has been substituted to support the Constitution of the Confederacy; and thus the rebellion has assumed a completeness of organization under the most solemn sanctions. In point of fact, throughout this territory the National Government has been ousted, while the old State Governments have ceased to exist, lifeless now from rebel hands. Call it suicide, if you will, or suspended animation, or abeyance, they have none the less ceased to exist. Such is the plain and palpable fact. If all this be not rebellion, complete in triumphant treason, then is rebellion nothing but a name. But the war is not less manifest. Assuming all the functions of an independent government, the Confederacy has undertaken to declare war against the United States. In support of this declaration it has raised armies, organized a navy, issued letters-of-marque, borrowed money, imposed taxes, and otherwise done all that it could in waging war. Its armies are among the largest ever marshalled by a single people, and, at different places throughout a wide-spread territory, they have encountered the armies of the United States. Battles have been fought, with the varying vicissitudes of war; sieges have taken place; fortresses and cities have been captured. On the sea, ships bearing the commissions of the Confederacy, sometimes as privateers and sometimes as ships of the enemy, have seized, sunk or burnt merchant vessels of the United States, and only lately an iron-clad steamer, with the flag of the Confederacy, has destroyed two frigates of the United States. On each side prisoners have been made who have been treated as prisoners of war and as such exchanged. Flags of truce have passed from camp to camp, and almost daily during this Winter this white flag has afforded its belligerent protection to commuuications between Norfolk and Fortress Monroe, while the whole rebel coast has, by proclamation of the President, been declared in a state of blockade, and ships of foreign countries, as well as of our own, have been condemned by our Courts in Washington, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, as prizes of war. Thus do all things attest to the existence of war, which is manifested now in the blockade upheld by judical tribunals, and now in the bugle, which after night sounds truce, as indubitably as in mighty armies face to face on the battle-field. It is war in all its criminal eminence, challenging all the pains and penalties of war, enlisting all its terrible perogatives, and awakening all its dormant thunder.

Mr. Sumner then illustrated the double character of present events, as rebellion and as war, by allusions to the contest between Charles I. of England and the Parliament, called by Clarendon the "Great Rebellion," and by Milton a war. He then said: I present the rebellion and the war as obvious facts. Let them be seen in their true character, and it will be easy to apply the law. It is because Senators see the facts only imperfectly, that they hesitate with regard to the powers which we are to employ;—or, perhaps, it is because they insist upon seeing the fact of rebellion exclusively and not the fact of war. Let them open their eyes, and they must see both. If I seem to dwell on this point, it is because of its practical importance in the present debate. For myself, I shall assume it as an undeniable postulate. The persons now arrayed for the overthrow of the Government of the United States are unquestionably *criminals*, subject to all the penalties of rebellion, which is, of course, treason, under the Constitution of the United States.

The same persons now arrayed in war against the Government of the United States are unquestionably *enemies*, exposed to all the incidents of war, with its penalties, seizures, contributions, confiscations, captures and prizes.

They are enemies, because their combination has assumed the port and proportions of war.

It is idle to say that they are not criminals. It is idle to say that they are not enemies. They are both and they are either; and it is for the Government of the United States to proceed against them in either character, according to controlling considerations or policy

Here Mr. Sumner cited the judgment of Chief-Justice Marshall in Rose *vs.* Himley, (4 Cranch, 288,) to show that belligerent rights may be superadded to those of sovereignty; also the opinion of Chief-Justice Tilghman, of Pennsylvania; and of Judge Sprague, of Boston, whose opinion he cited with much respect, saying that long experience had increased his original aptitude for such questions, and made him an authority. And he then relied upon Grotius, who, in his masterly work creating the law of nations, has developed this very discrimination. He then proceeded to speak of Senators who have seemed to feel the importance of being able to treat the rebels as "alien enemies,"—on account of the penalties which would then attach. The Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Davis,) in his bill, has proposed to declare them so; and the Senator from Wisconsin, (Mr. Doolittle,) has made a similar proposition with regard to a particular class. But all this is superfluous. Rebels in arms are "enemies," exposed to all the penalties of war as much as if they were alien enemies. No legislation is required to make them so. They are so in fact. It only remains that they should be treated so; or, according to the Declaration of Independence "that we hold them as the rest of mankind, *enemies in war*, in peace friends."

Mark, now, the stages of the discussion. We have seen first, that in point of fact we are in the midst of a rebellion and in the midst of a war; and secondly, that in point of law we are at liberty to act under the powers incident to either or to both of these conditions; and that we may treat the people engaged against us as criminals or as enemies, or, if we please, as both. Pardon me if I repeat these propositions, but it is essential that they should not be forgotten.

Therefore, Sir, in determining our course we may banish all question of power. The power is ample and indubitable, being regulated in the one case by the Constitution, and in the other case by the rights of war. If we treat them as rebels then we are under the restraints of the Constitution. If we treat them as enemies then we have all the latitude sanctioned by the rights of war. If we treat them as both then we combine our penalties from the double sources. What is done against them merely as criminals will naturally be in conformity with the Constitution; but what is done against them as enemies will have no limitation except the rights of war.

The difference between these two systems of conduct, represented by the two opposite propositions now pending, may also be seen in the motive which is the starting point of each. In treating those arrayed in arms against us as criminals, we assume sovereignty and seek to punish for a violation of existing law. In treating them as enemies, we assume no sovereignty, but simply employ the means known to war in overcoming an enemy, and in obtaining security against him. In the one case our course is founded in municipal law under the Constitution, and in the other case in the rights of war under International Law. In the one case our object is simply punishment; in the other case it is assured victory.

After establishing in reason and authority the existence of the two sources of power, Mr. Sumner proceeded to consider, first, the *rights against criminals*, founded on sovereignty, with their limitation under our Constitution; and, secondly, the rights against enemies, founded on war, which are absolutely without constitutional limitation.

Under the first head, he passed in review the various limitations of the Constitution, saying that he should not be less sensitive than any other Senators with regard to any unconstitutional proposition. Show him that any proposition is without support in the Constitution, or that it offends against any of its safeguards, and it could not receive his vote. 1. Congress has no power over Slavery in the States; but this cannot interfere with taking slaves as a penalty for crime. 2. There must be no *ex post facto* law. 3. No bill of attainder. 4. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law. 5. In all criminal proceedings the accused shall enjoy speedy and public trial by jury of State and District where the crime was committed. 6. No attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted! Thus clearly the United States may exercise all the rights of war, which, according to international law belong to independent States. In offering this proposition, I waive for the present all question whether these rights are to be exercised by Congress or by the President. It is sufficient that every nation has in this respect a perfect equality; nor can any rights of war accorded to other nations be denied to the United States. Harsh and repulsive as these rights unquestionably are, they are derived from the overruling instinctive law of self-defence, which is common to nations as to individuals. Every community having the form and character of sovereignty has a right to national life, and in defence of such life it may put forth all its energies. Any other principle would leave it the [illegible] at home. In vain you accord to it the rights of sovereignty if you despoil it of other rights without which sovereignty cannot exist. "I think, therefore I am," was the sententious utterance by which the first of modern philosophers demonstrated personal existence. "I am, therefore I have rights," may be the declaration of every sovereignty when its existence is assailed.

This clause Mr. Sumner considered critically, showing that the prohibition of forfeiture to "attainder of treason," which is judgment of death, and was, therefore, inapplicable where there was no judgment of death; also, that it was inapplicable to such estate as a party had in himself, so as to convey the same absolutely, whether fee-simple or personalty. Amidst the confusion in which this clause is involved, you cannot expect that it will be a strong restraint upon any excercise of power under the Constitution, which otherwise seems rational and just. Besides, it is entirely inapplicable to rights against enemies. Auxiliary to other proceedings against criminals, but not involving the trial of the criminal himself, are proceedings *in rem*, founded on the idea that the thing is, in a certain sense, the offender.

After this survey of the limitations in the Constitution on our rights against criminals, Mr. Sumner next considered in detail our *rights against enemies*, according to the rights of war. He claimed for the United States all acknowledged rights of war belonging to independent [illegible]. [illegible] enemy's property [illegible] jurisdiction, and by [illegible] enemy's property [illegible] our jurisdiction. The case of Brown, in the Supreme Court of the United States, establishes the power of Congress to confiscate all enemy's property within our jurisdiction. By the law of nations all the public property of an enemy, land or money, is liable to seizure, while the property of private citizens is exempted; but the reason of this exemption clearly is, that in an international war the Government alone is responsible, *for private persons are not free to choose*; whereas in the present war every rebel has chosen his part, and has assumed all the responsibilities of making himself an enemy. The rebel cannot claim any exemption. He is as much liable as the Government in an international war, in his lands as well as his personal property. All these rights of war may be wielded by Congress, but it must be *while war is pending*. When war is over, then will come the time for penal statutes.

After this survey of questions of law, Mr. Sumner next reviewed in detail the history of confiscation in ancient and modern times—especially in France—and also the numerous confiscation bills, upwards of eighty in number, during our revolution, with the diplomatic controversy to which they gave rise, in the course of which Mr. Jefferson asserted the strongest ground under the rights of war.

Mr. Sumner then proceeded to say that in the examples of history by which the Senate is to be guided on the present occasion, the embarrassment of Hercules is constantly repeated. There are paths to avoid as well as paths to take, and it will be proper for you to determine, under the lights of the past, how your course shall be directed.

But there are considerations of policy, and I rejoice to believe of justice also, which prevent an illumination such as cannot be found in any of the instances of history.

In determining what powers to exercise, you will be guided to a certain extent by the object which you seek to accomplish. Do you seek really to put down the rebellion, and to tread it out forever, or do you seek only the passage of a penal statute? Do you seek a new and decisive weapon in the war which our country is compelled to wage, or do you seek nothing more than to punish a few rebels? or, if the object you seek is simply punishment, do you wish it to be sure and effective, or only in name? Are you in earnest to strike this rebellion with all the force sanctioned by the rights of war, or do you refuse to use anything beyond the peaceful process of municipal law? I put these questions sincerely and kindly. You will answer them by your votes. If you are not in earnest against this rebellion now arrayed in war—if you are content to *seem* to act without acting; to *seem* to strike without striking; in short *to seem* rather than *to be*, you will pass a new penal statute, and nothing more.

It is clear that such a statute would be of perfect inefficiency. It will not produce even a moderate intimidation; not so much as a quaker gun. With the provision in our Constitution applicable to jury trials in criminal cases, it is obvious that, throughout the whole rebel country, there can be convictions under such statute. Proceedings would fail through the disagreement of the jury, while the efforts of counsel would make every case an occasion of irritation. Nobody would be executed. So strongly am I convinced of this, that I am accustomed to consider the gallows as out of the question. It is not a possibility as a punishment for this rebellion. Nor would any considerable forfeiture or confiscation be sanctioned by a jury. I think that in this judgment I do not err. But if this be so, surely we ought to take all proper steps to avoid such failure of justice. Let Senators see things as they are; let us not deceive ourselves or deceive others. A new statute against treason will be simply a few more pages on the statute-book, and that is all.

I cannot doubt that Senators are in earnest—that they mean what they say, and that they intend to do all in their power, by all proper legislation, to carry the war to a final close. But if this be their purpose, they will not hesitate to employ all the acknowledged rights of war calculated to promote this end. Two transcendant powers have already been exercised without a murmur; first, to raise armies; and, secondly, to raise money. These were essential to the end. But there is another power, without which, I fear the end will escape us. It is that of confiscation and liberation, and this power is just as constitutional as the other two. The occasion for its exercise is found in the same terrible necessity. An army is not a *posse comitatus*, nor is it, in the face of the enemy, or in any of its activities, amenable to the Constitution. It takes life without a jury trial or any due process of law, and we have already seen it is by virtue of the same rights of war, that the property of enemies may be taken, and freedom be given to their slaves. Of course, in the exercise of these rights there can be no check or limitation to the Constitution. Any such check or limitation would be irrational. War cannot be conducted *in vinculis*. In seeking to fasten upon it the restraints of the Constitution, you repeat the ancient tyranny which compelled its victims to fight in chains. Glorious as it is that the citizen is surrounded by the safeguard of the Constitution, yet this rule is superseded by war, which brings into being other rights which know no master. An Italian publicist has said that there is no right which does not in some measure infringe upon some other right. But this is not correct. Rights, when properly understood, harmonize with each other. The rights of war can never infringe upon any rights under the Constitution, nor can any rights under the Constitution infringe upon the rights of war.

Assuming, then, what has been so amply demonstrated, that the rights of war are ours without abridgement, and assuming, also, that you will not allow our present cause, which has enlisted such mighty energies, to be thwarted through any failure on your part, I ask you to exercise these rights in such a way as to assure promptly and surely that permanent peace in which all that we desire is contained. But to this end it will not be enough to triumph over the rebellion; it must be so completely crushed that it cannot break forth, while its authors are not allowed to escape punishment—all of which may be accomplished only by such a bill as I have proposed. The reasons of policy, if not of duty, are controling.

But while all desire to see the rebellion completely crushed, there may be a difference with regard to the rights of war which shall be exercised. Some may be for a few; others may be for all. Some may reject the examples of the past; others may insist upon following them. It is for you to choose; but in making your election, you will not forget the object in view. At another point I have leaned on the authority of Grotius. In turning now to Vattel, a writer of masculine understanding, who has done so much to popularize the law of nations, I am influenced by the consideration that, less austere than others, he seems always inspired by the free air of his native Switzerland and filled with the desire of doing good, so that what he sanctions cannot be regarded as illiberal or harsh. In grasping the details which may enter into the object proposed, this benevolent master teaches that we may seek these things: (Vattel, Book 3, cap. 9.)

1. Possession of what belongs to us.
2. Expenses and charges of the war, with reparation of damages.
3. Reduction of the enemy, so that he shall be incapable of unjust violence.
4. Punishment of the enemy.

And in order to arrive at these results, the rights of war are ours, to be employed in our discretion; not forgetting that the property of every rebel, whether real or personal, is as justly liable to forfeiture as the property of a hostile prince is admitted to be the rights of war.

Such, in detail, is the object which is all contained in the idea of peace. In this work, it is needless to say, there can be no place for any sentiment of hate or any suggestion of vengeance. There can be no exaction and no punishment beyond the necessity of the case, nothing harsh, nothing excessive. Lenity and pardon become the conqueror more even than his victory. "Do in time of peace the most good, and in time of war the least evil possible; such is the law of nations;" these are the words of an eminent French magistrate at the installation of a Prize Court. In this spirit it will be our duty to assuage the calamities of the war, and especially to spare the inoffensive population.

But the tallest poppies must drop. For the conspirators who organized this great crime, and let slip the dogs of war, there can be no penalty too great. They should be not only punished to the extent of our power, but they should be stripped of all means of influence, so that, should their lives be spared, they may be doomed to wear them out in poverty, if not in exile. To this end their property must be taken. But their poor deluded followers may be safely pardoned. Left to all the privileges of citizenship in a regenerated land, they will unite in judgment of those leaders who have been to them such cruel taskmasters.

But the property of leaders consists largely of land, owned in extensive plantations. It is just that these should be broken up, so that they can never again be the nurseries of conspiracy or disaffection. Partitioned into small estates, they will afford homes to many who are now homeless, while their peculiar and overbearing social influence will be destroyed; Poor neighbors, who have been so long dupes and victims, may become independent possessors of the soil. Brave soldiers who have left their Northern skies to fight the battles of their country, resting at last from their victories, and changing their swords into plowshares, may fill the land with Northern industry and Northern principles.

I say little of personal property, because, although it may be justly liable to confiscation, yet it is easy to see that it is of much less importance than the land, except so far as slaves may be falsely classed under this head.

Vattel says that in our day a soldier would not dare to boast of having killed the enemy's king, and there seems to be a similar timidity on our part toward Slavery, which is our enemy's king. If this King were removed, tranquillity would reign. Charles XII. of Sweden did not hesitate to say that the canneneers were perfectly right in directing their shots at him, for the war would be at an instant end if they could kill him, whereas they would reap little from killing his principal officers. There is no shot in this war so effective as one against Slavery, which is king above all officers; nor is there any better augury of complete success than the willingness, at last, to fire on this wicked king. But we must begin by abandoning the illusions through which Slavery has become so strong.

The slaves of rebels cannot be regarded as property, real or personal. Though claimed as property by their masters, and though too often recognized as such by individuals in the Government, it is the glory of our Constitution that it treats slaves always as "persons." At home, beneath the lash and local laws, they may be [illegible], but they are known to our Constitution only as men. In this simple and indisputable fact, there is a [illegible] between the pretended property in slaves and all other property, real or personal. Being men, they are bound to allegiance, and entitled to reciprocal protection. It only remains that a proper appeal should be made to their natural and instinctive loyalty; nor can any pretended property of their masters supersede this claim—I will not say of eminent domain, but of eminent power, inherent in the National Government, which at all times has a right to the services of all.

In declaring the slave free, you will at once do more than in any other way, whether to conquer, to pacify, to punish, or to bless. You will take from the rebellion its main-spring of activity and strength; you will stop its chief source of provisions and supplies; you will remove a motive and temptation to prolonged resistance, and you will destroy forever that disturbing influence which, so long as it is allowed to exist, will keep this land a volcano, ever ready to break forth anew. But, while accomplishing this work, you will, at the same time, by the magical touch of Freedom, do an act of wise economy, giving new value to all the lands of Slavery, and opening untold springs of wealth, and you will also do an act of justice destined to raise our National name more than any triumph of war or any skill in peace. God, in his beneficence, offers to nations, as to individuals, *opportunity*, OPPORTUNITY, OPPORTUNITY, which of all things is most to be desired. Never before in history has he offered such as is now ours. Do not fail to seize it. The blow with which we smite an accursed rebellion will at the same time enrich and bless; nor is there any prosperity or happiness which it will not scatter abundantly throughout the land, and such an act will be an epoch, marking the change from barbarism to civilization. By the old rights of war, still prevalent in Africa, freemen were made slaves, but, by the rights of war which I ask you to declare, slaves will be made freemen.

Mr. President: If you seek indemnity for the past, and security for the future; if you seek the National unity under the Constitution of the United States, here is the way in which all these can be surely obtained. Strike down the leaders of the rebellion, and lift up the slaves! Then will there be an indemnity for the past such as no nation ever before was able to win, and there will be a security for the future such as no nation ever before enjoyed, while the Republic, glorified and strengthened, will be assured forever, one and indivisible.

After Mr. Sumner concluded, Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered an amendment to the third section, which disqualified persons guilty of offences named in the bill, that such persons also forfeit all right of citizenship. Rejected—Yeas, 8; Nays, 28.

Mr. Davis offered another amendment, to come in at the end of the bill, providing that all property forfeited by the bill shall first be bound by all debts to loyal persons. Rejected—Yeas, 12; Nays, 26.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, (Union,) moved to strike out the eleventh section, which authorizes the President to employ and organize persons of African descent as he may deem necessary to suppress the rebellion. Rejected, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Carlile, Davis, Henderson, Latham, Pearce, Powell, Saulsbury, Starke, Willey, Wilson of Missouri, Wright—11.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts—25.

Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, (Union,) moved to strike out the first section and insert as a substitute that any person hereafter convicted of treason, shall suffer death or imprisonment, and all property forfeited during life. He argued that we should not do any violence to the feelings of the Border States if not absolutely necessary. He said there was a strong prejudice against some of the legislation of Congress. He should make no treats or menaces. He should never sympathize with the rebellion, no matter what legislation was passed; but there was a strong prejudice against setting the slaves free among them, therefore he left this provision out of the amendment. Loud complaints came against him from his own State for the votes he had given here, but he came here to do what he could to suppress the rebellion and reunite the country, and would do what he could for that object. He was very sorry the Senate refused to strike out the provision for arming the slaves.

Mr. Clark said there was not the least unkindness in the Senate toward the Senator or the Border States. But suppose white men were struck down by fever, it was simply proposed to put negroes in certain positions to hold them. We could not allow the prejudices of anybody to prevail to cause the death of brothers and sons.

The amendment was rejected—Yeas 12, Nays 25—the vote being the same as the last, except that Mr. Cowan voted Yea.

Mr. Davis offered an amendment at the end of the bill that no slave, shall be emancipated under this Act until such slave shall be taken possession of by some agent of the United States, and being *in transitu* to be colonized. Rejected.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, (Opp.,) moved to strike out the ninth section, which provides that the President may, when he deems it necessary, issue a proclamation, and the slaves of such persons as persist in rebellion thirty days after the proclamation shall be freed.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the ninth section so as to make it imperative on the President to issue such proclamation.

After further discussion by Messrs. Fessenden, Wade, Willey and others, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 19.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the special Committee of the House, reported articles of impeachment against West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the several Districts of Tennessee.

There are several separate charges, in the name of the people of the United States, involving gross neglect of official duty, violation of the laws, endeavoring to excite revolts and rebellion, publishing the ordinance of secession of Tennessee, endeavoring to absolve the people of that State from their allegiance to the United States, combining with Jeff. Davis and other evil-minded persons to overthrow the authority of the United States, &c., and demanding that Humphreys may be put to answer the high crimes and misdemeanors charged against him, and that proceedings be taken for his examination and trial as may be agreeable to law and justice.

Mr. Bingham said that these articles substantially embraced the statement heretofore made to the House, and as no gentleman desired to discuss the propriety of adopting these articles, on his motion, under the operation of the previous question, the report was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Bingham, a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of five managers to conduct the impeachment, and that the Senate be acquainted with the action of the House with a view of concurrent proceedings in the premises.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Washburne in the Chair, and took up the Navy Appropriation bill.

Various minor armendments to the Navy Appropriation bill, were discussed and adopted.

Forty-eight thousand dollars were appropriated for rent and expenses at Newport for a Naval Academy.

Before its adoption, Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said, in reply to Mr. Webster, of the Committee of Ways and Means, he did not propose to raise a question about the permanent location of the Academy.

Mr. Sedgewick, of New-York, (Rep.,) remarked that the buildings at Annapolis are occupied as an army hospital, and until they shall be vacated, the duties of the Academy cannot be resumed there.

Messrs. Calvert, Webster and Crisfield, of Maryland, showed the superiority of Annapolis over Newport for an Academy.

The first-named offered a proviso, which was rejected, that nothing in the act shall be construed to imply a change of permanent location.

Mr. Sedgewick said when the war is over, the Secretary of the Navy might order the Academy to be rdstored at Annapolis.

Mr. Sheffield, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) said the Naval Academy was driven from Annapolis at the time when soldiers from Rhode Island were sent to Maryland to protect the loyal people of that State. He was opposed to educating young men for the navy at any place where troops had to be employed to keep disloyalty in check.

The Committee rejected Mr. Crisfield's proviso, declaring the present location of the Academy as merely temporary.

The bill was finally reported to the House and passed.

It appropriates about $38,000,000, including for pay of officers, seamen and engineers, $11,617,000; repair and equipment of vessels, $11,400,000; ordnance and ordnance stores, $5,000,000.

Adjourned.

Special Meeting of the Ladies' Relief Union in Aid of the Sick and Wounded.

So great has been the demand of late upon the resources of this Society, that now since the sick and wounded are daily arriving, they have felt it their duty to redouble their efforts. To this end they last night called a meeting of their members, and Messrs. Grover and Baker, who have for a whole year afforded them the gratuitous use of their fine rooms, entered into the plan of the meeting by brilliantly lighting up the elegant saloon just above their store. The scene as one entered from the broad staircase and beheld the gathering of the noble mothers and daughters of our patriotic City busily plying the needle, or working to the hum of the neat sewing-machine, was one rarely to be seen now-a-days. While some were sewing others were laying their heads together to plan still greater deeds, and the result of their deliberations proved that nothing would impede the carrying out of their liberal designs but the lack of *material*, for, with the zeal that is manifest to dispose of every fibre that can be made up for use to the soldier, the dry goods must soon become exhausted. The past is promise for the future, and the ladies trust those friends who have never yet been found wanting. Now is their time of need. The country societies will not forget those whom their donations so much assisted last Summer. The liberal New-York merchant will remember them when he unpacks his new invoices of flannels and calicoes. The Secretary's annual report shows that one year ago the Society was organized in the church of the Puritans, and that at that time there were five hundred members. That the advancing warm weather caused their number to dwindle down, but that during the Winter they have not only sustained themselves, but assisted other societies, who, knowing of their superior facilities, have asked their aid. They have sent off, for field and hospital use, some six thousand garments. Much has been given away at the rooms, to military men who applied for themselves or for a company. Latterly they have confined their benefits to the hospitals, and their attention has, in various ways, been directed to the sick.

The appeal goes forth in tones that must reach into every true American home circle to aid them in their ministrations. Those who have material and know not where to apply it, will here find a grateful acceptance and a hearty appreciation.

Arrival of Sick Soldiers at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 19.

The steamer *Vanderbilt* reached here early this morning with about 500 sick soldiers from Yorktown. They are mostly typhoid and billious fever cases, with but few wounded. All were distributed among the various hospitals here.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Monday, May 19.

The shipments by tows are numerous. Ten tows have left this city for New-York since Friday. The tows to-day take down at least 500,000 bushels of Wheat. No sales of Wheat here. Rye 78c.; sales 15,000 bushels. Corn—Sales at 49c.@50c. for old and 47c.@48c. for new, principally 48c., and in the afternoon no buyers over 45c. Oats dull, at 40c. Barley more active; sales 5,000 bushels Canada West at 80c., and 8,500 bushels Bay Quinte on private terms. Whisky—Sales 200 bbls., at 22¼c.@23c.

BUFFALO, Monday, May 19.

Flour market steady. Wheat dull; sales 14,000 bush. Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club, on private terms. Corn dull; sales 30,000 bush. at 36½c. @37c. for new, and 38½c.@39c. for old. Other grains quiet. Whisky quiet and steady. Canal Freights steady. *Imports*—16,000 bbls. Flour, 262,000 bush. Wheat, 281,000 bush. Corn, 22,000 bush. Rye. *Canal Exports*—2,200 bbls. Flour, 33,600 bush. Wheat, 35,000 bush. Corn.

OSWEGO, Monday, May 19.

Flour unchanged; sales,, at $4 75 for Fancy from Spring Wheat. Wheat dull; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring, at 90c., and 6,300 do., at 88c. Corn quiet. Old Indiana held at 42c. Other grains nominal. Canal Freights unchanged; Flour, 25c.; Wheat, 9c. to New-York. *Imports*—2,555 bbls. Flour, 340,000 bushels Wheat, 63,000 bushels Corn, 7,600 bushels Rye. *Exports*—8,186 bbls. Flour, 88,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 6,900 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 17.

Flour dull. Wheat 1c.@2c. lower; sales at 77c.@78c. for No. 1, and 67c.@70c. for No. 2. Corn dull at 28c.@29c. for Mixed, in store. *Receipts*—5,600 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn. Freights ½c.@¾c. lower; 6½c. for Corn to Buffalo. Exchange on Gold unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 19.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89; Reading Railroad, 24½; Morris Canal, 46; Long Island Railroad, 14¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par to 1-10 ₽ cent. discount.

The Turf—Lancet and Frank Temple.—These horses trot, to-day, on the Fashion, in a match for $500. There is no doubt but it will be a close and interesting thing between them. The horses are the property of respectable gentlemen, who made this match themselves, and those who attend will be sure to be gratified.

[Advertisement.]

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
(Established in 1848,)
NO. 2 BOND-STREET, NEW-YORK.

This celebrated Institute was removed to No. 2 Bond-street in May, 1860. For fifteen years it has enjoyed the confidence of all who have known it. It offers the best accommodations and the most reliable medical skill. It is designed for the treatment of all chronic and severe uterine diseases of women—for irregularities, suppressions and deranged menstruation, and for consumptives. Ladies from the country, or in the City, can have the best care and comfort at time of confinement.

☞ For terms, address J. F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,
No. 2 Bond-street, New-York.

Dr. Bridge is permitted to refer to, among others, Horace Greeley, *of the Tribune*; Prof. M. P. Jewett, *of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie*; Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., *of New-York*; Prof. A. P. Peabody, *of Harvard University, &c.*

[Advertisement.]

New-Orleans Unionists.—These long-enduring Unionists must be happy enough at once more having a chance to enjoy Northern luxuries. Every steamer from there now, we suppose, will bring orders for Knox's stylish hats, as the "tiles" from No. 212 Broadway are no less prized in New-Orleans than in New-York. Knox's "latest" is a perfect gem.

[Advertisement.]

Chiropodists.—Littlefield & Westervelt have removed from opposite St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 852 Broadway, between Thirteen and Fourteenth streets, where they continue their successful treatment of Corns, Bunions, Club and Inverted Nails, &c. All business at this office conducted on strictly professional principles.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Bow! Wow! Wow! is the music at Barnum's. The "Bow-wow's" are having their day there, and the people, by tens of thousands, are enjoying the sight of them. They remain only this week.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Lucy Darling, from Nassau, N. P.—Mrs. and Miss Hazzard, Mr. and Mrs. Disney, Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd, Mrs. Smith and 3 children, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Meeker, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Loovis, Mr. Coleman, Mr. Longmuier, Jr., Capt. Macy, Mr. Ryan, Mrs. Platt and 2 children, Capt. Brown.

In brig Wm. Mason, from Arroyo, P. R.—John Hutchinson, James Hutchinson, both engineers.

In bark Venus, from Curacoa—Wm. Emmerson, Jr., Richard Hoyer.

In schr. Zerro Colorado, from Tampico—Ive. Frazer, Mr. Koop.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 39 | Sun sets.... 7 14 | Moon rises... 12 19
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 08 | Gov. Island. 1 57 | Hell Gate.... 3 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, May 19.

Cleared.

Ship South America, Lincoln, Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron.

Brigs Elizabeth, (Br.,) Banchir, St. Johns, N. F., B. F. Small; Emily Fisher, Staples, Point-a-Petre, Vatable & Co.; Trenton, Atherton, Washington, C. & E. J. Peters; St. Mary, Brevoor, Point-a-Petre, Brett Son & Co.

Schooners Susan & Mary, Taylor, Newport, master; Ellen Louisa, Snow, New-Haven, S. D. Stannard; Masonic, Perry, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; A. B. Hays, Robinson, Philadelphia and Wilmington, J. W. McKee; St. George, (Br.,) Penniston, Mayaguez, D. Trowbridge; Maxon Rogers, Faxon, Havana, master; John Walker, Bunnell, Antigua, W. I., G. & J. Knox.

Arrived.

U. S. transport Blackstone, Barstow, Newport News 30 hours. Has on board 503 officers and men of the Eleventh N. Y. S. V., (Fire Zouaves,) who came home to be mustered out.

U. S. dispatch gunboat Massachusetts, Commander Cooper, Port Royal 13th inst., via Charleston Bar and Bull's Bay same day, and Fortress Monroe 30 hours.

French war steamer Montezuma, Russell, Vera Cruz May 8. She mounts 12 guns; has a crew of 266 men; is a side-wheel of 500 horse power.

Steamer H. Burden, Loper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer F. W. Broone, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Stevens, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Bark J. E. Ward, Tibbetts, Matanzas May 6, with sugar to J. E. Ward. Sld. in co. with bark Tahita, Davis, for Sagua, to load for New-York. The bark John Curtis, Alexander, for Cork, sld. a few ds. previously.

Bark Venus, Atkinson, Curacoa May 3, with goat skins, specie, &c., to Joseph Foulke's Sons. The whaling schr. Weather Gage, Small, sailed a few ds. previously, on a cruise—had 70 bbls. oil.

Bark Isabella, (Brem.,) de Harde, Bremen April 7, with mdse. and 339 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Brig Mary E. Jones, Jones, Rio Grande Feb. 28, with hides, &c., to master. May 12, lat. 31 18, lon. 69 5, boarded brig P. M. Tinker, hence for Sagua, who kindly supplied us with some newspapers and small stores.

Brig Lucy Darling, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Souper, Nassau May 6, with passengers to Joseph Eneas. The brig Meteor, for Boston, sld. 4th.

Brig Peacock, (of Arichat,) Paon, Mayaguez, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Judge Blaney, (of Boston,) Coombs, Sagua May 11, with sugar to Yates & Porterfield.

Brig Resolute, Gray, Ponce, P. R., 2d inst., with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Brig Sarah Flagg, (of Machias,) Rumball, Arroyo, P. R., May 1, with sugar to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Wm. Mason, Hatch, Arroyo, P. R., May 1, with sugar and molasses to Miller & Houghton.

Prize schr. Mary Teresa, acting master W. H. Brice, Charleston Bar 5 ds. Was taken on the 10th inst., 15 miles from Charleston Bar, by U. S. gunboat Unadilla. Was from Nassau, N. P., with a cargo of [illegible]. She was [illegible] by a Charleston [illegible].

Prize schr. [illegible], (of [illegible], S. C.,) [illegible] Greenwood, [illegible] at [illegible], by Gen. Burnside's expedition.

Prize schr. Gen. C. C. Pinckney, acting master W. F. Deckray, of gunboat [illegible], [illegible].

Schr. Zerro Colorado, (Mex.,) de Volle, Tampico April 22, with goat skins, &c., to M. Echeverria & Co. May 13, off Frying-pan Shoals, was boarded by U. S. steamer Dawn, Chaney, cruising, all well. May 15, lat. [illegible], spoke —— E. A. De Hart, for Baltimore. [illegible] vessels.

Schr. Debonnaire, (Br., of Cornwallis,) [illegible], Black River, Jam., April 15, with logwood to Emery, de Cordova & Co. May 11, on the E. edge of the Gulf Stream, picked up two gaffs, with part of sails attached. May [illegible], off Cape Antonio, spoke U. S. bark Amanda, cruising, all well.

Schr. Willey, (of Cutler,) Farris, Fernandina, Fla., [illegible] ds., with yellow pine to G. A. Van Blarcom. Left U. S. gunboat Pawnee in the river.

Schr. Frances, O'Donnell, Vera Cruz April 27, with hides, &c., to C. W. Blossom. Off Key West, spoke U. S. gunboat R. R. Cuyler, cruising. Saw 4 French frigates going into Vera Cruz, with troops.

Schr. Ida Della Torre, Jones, Yorktown, in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Schr. Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Flewelling, St. John, N. B., via Bridgeport 15 ds., with bags to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Ellen Forrester, (of Gloucester,) Rhoades, St. John, P. R., May 4, with sugar to Peck & Church.

Schr. J. M. Baylis, Thompson, Baltimore 4 ds., coal.

BELOW—A Prussian bark, name unknown.

WIND—Sunset, N., very light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 19—Arr. ship C. B. Hazeltine, Sunderland; barks Armenia, Constantinople; Archer, Buenos Ayres; Wild Gazelle, Ship Island 9th ult.

Miscellaneous.

Port-au-Prince, May 7.—The Dutch galliot [illegible], Mayer, from Surinam, bound to Boston, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, has arrived at this port, with serious damage to vessel and cargo.

Berlin, Md., May 16.—The brig John Chrystal, of New-York, from the Mediterranean, bound to New-York, with a cargo of fruit, nuts and brimstone, came ashore on the beach, last night. She remains tight. Her cargo will be landed on the beach, and forwarded.—(Both by letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Ann—brig, of Digby, N. S., from Porto Cabello for Philadelphia, May 3, lat. 29 17, lon. 68 35.

Augusta Pendleton—schr., from Fort Pickens for Cardenas, May 6, off Cardenas.

Moneynich—bark, of Boston, hence for Key West, 17 ds. out, May 8, off Double-head Shots.

Foreign Port.

At Matanzas, May 6, ships John Bunyan, Carver, for Falmouth, to sail May 7; Charter Oak, Carver, not chartered; Silicia, (Br.,) do.; Bullion, Hodgdon, for Falmouth; bark Brunette, Havener, for Boston next day; Edwin, ——, for Cork; Linda, Hewitt, for Portland; Harry Booth, Chipman, for Cork; J. M. Thurston, Gilkey, for New-York; H. D. Brookman, Cheney, for Cork or Falmouth; Chas. Edwin, Littlejohn, for Boston, soon; brig C. F. O'Brien, Wiley, for New-York, do.

At Arroyo, P. R., May 1, brigs Harnden, Miles, for New-York in 10 ds., ldg.; Josiah Jex, Munson, do. do.; S. D. Shaw, (Br.,) Shaw, for do., dischg.

At Nassau, May 6, schr. Chara, Cole, for Cuba, to sail soon.

At St. Johns, P. R., May 4, schr. Fred. Howell, for Baltimore in 2 ds., the only Am. vessel.

At Curacoa, May 3, schr. Silver Star, Holt, from Baltimore for St. Jago de Cuba.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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&
BROTHER'S
NEW-YORK

PALE

XXX

ALE

IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS

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No better evidence of the merits of these scales can be offered to the public than that they have been adopted by the United States Government. The Collector and Surveyor of this port have given orders that no other scales shall be used, and that all scales on hand shall be tested by FRANK E. HOWE. I invite attention to a large stock of scales on hand, including new portable army scale. Second-hand scales of other makers taken in part pay for Howe's; for sale cheap.

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AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
Call and inspect Thursday, Friday and Saturday's purchases in
STRAW GOODS FROM AUCTION
and private sale, comprising all the new styles and shapes in Bloomers, Bonnets and Hats. The most extensive variety can undoubtedly be seen at this establishment.
PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT.
In the wholesale department 100 cases of Split Straw and Tuscans, beside several job lots of Colored Straws very cheap. Lot of Brown Union Leghorn Bloomers at 44 cents.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
NOTICE.—Thousands of pieces of Bonnet Ribbons, comprising almost every width and fashionable shade; also an endless variety of fancy and brocaded Bonnet Ribbons, running from 6c. to 75c. per yard, all this week's purchases. To Milliners—300 cartoons from auction.
BARGAINS—BONNETT RIBBONS FROM $1 THE PIECE.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and 66 Allen-st., N. Y.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

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New Flowers and Feathers every day. The largest stock of Flowers in the City to select from. To Milliners—Another lot of the
FORTY-FIVE CENT FRENCH BUNCHES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
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AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
Tremendous bargains in Embroidered Collars, Setts and Bands; the cheapest line of Needleworked Edgings ever exhibited in this City. Also Hemmed and Plain Linen Handkerchiefs.
Cheap Hosiery and Gloves; genuine Kid Gloves, 44c. per pair; also new patterns in white and black Silk Lace and Blonds; also new Bonnet and Trimming Silks; also new Trimming Ribbons and Dress Trimmings. Milliners and country dealers—We have a great many job lots
WELL WORTHY OF YOUR ATTENTION.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.
One experienced saleswoman wanted in the ribbon department.

ALLEVIATOR.—CORNS CURED, FOR ONE cent each, by using DR. BRIGGS' Corn and Bunion Alleviator, a new, harmless, and certain cure for corns, bunions, callosities, frosted and blistered feet, &c. Warranted to produce results satisfactory and surprising. 25 and 50 cents, and $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price and six cents. Sold by druggists. DR. J. BRIGGS, Proprietor, and Practical Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHes a situation as nurse; understands her duties perfectly; has the best references. Call at No. 94 West 26th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, by a respectable young woman (Scotch) a situation as chambermaid or nurse; has good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 198 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST CLASS GENERAL upholsterers. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts. Apply at Reade-st. door.